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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Committee Bans Manchoukuo

Hitler Wins Again by Decree

De Valera Talks of Program

London Has Big Protest March

Turkey Sees Mosque Uprising

King Boris Joins the Union

GENEVA sees the League Committee of 19 adopt the firmest stand yet taken on the Sino-Japanese dispute. By unanimous vote, the committee decides to recommend to the Assembly next week that no League member shall recognize Manchoukuo. This is the point which Japan has insisted must not be incorporated in the recommendations. The committee is also a unit in deciding to include reference to the League Covenant, Paris Pact, Nine-Power Treaty and Lytton Report as providing the only satisfactory basis for settlement. At Tokyo the Cabinet discusses the situation—And intimates it will never yield on Manchoukuo.

¶ Chancellor Adolf Hitler wins a smashing victory in Germany. President von Hindenburg listens to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor von Papen and issues a decree wiping out the state government of Prime Minister Otto Braun in Prussia. Von Papen, as Reich Commissioner for Prussia, automatically succeeds Braun on the Landtag Council of Three and thus gives the majority of two needed to dissolve the Diet and call for new elections on March 12. Difficult points of law are involved—But Chancellor Hitler amazes Germany in winning his hard-fought way.

¶ Governments have been slipping deeper and deeper into public ownership and control of industry, with the world hardly aware of the change. There has been nothing common in purpose or in goal. The slump has precipitated matters in many countries, the government being forced to come to the rescue. In some countries the state furnishes the money and keeps the books; in others it takes over control. What lies ahead—A difficult untangling or a permanent scramble?

¶ The Irish Free State hears Eamon de Valera discuss the future of its affairs at Ennis, County Clare. As 77 tar barrels blaze—one for each member of Fianna Fail in the forthcoming session of the Dail—he declares the Free State will never again be a grazing ground for fattening bullocks for other people and a dumping ground for other people's manufactures, with its own young people brought up for export like cattle. He asks Irish capital to back industries. He refers to oath removal—In three months it will be accomplished, he says.

¶ London witnesses a nation-wide labor demonstration in Hyde Park, demanding more active unemployment relief. About 70,000 marchers swing through Trafalgar Square, Regent Street and Piccadilly. Leading them are mounted furriers wearing top hats that figured in the franchise demonstration of 1881. Though uninvited, Communists join in behind the Labor Party sections. In Hyde Park 32 speakers, mounted on wagons, reach about 250,000 orderly hearers—They call for no more compromise with capitalism, but instead, introduction of Socialist measures.

¶ Turkey sees a religious uprising over the new decree that prayers in mosques shall be said in Turkish instead of Arabic. At Brusa, early capital of the Turkish Empire, a muezzin makes the call in the Turkish tongue and is attacked by orthodox citizens. Government officials intervene and are given battle. President Mustapha Kemal hurries to Brusa. More than 60 priests and others are arrested, charged with plotting to pit Brusa against the new capital Ankara—Islam is old, Turkish names are new, President Kemal has a delicate task.

¶ The Bulgarian Railroad Engineers' Union welcomes a new member. His Majesty King Boris is taken into full brotherhood upon the usual showing of qualifications. He has long been known to be a competent locomotive driver and when touring his country in his special train often takes the throttle. Three horny-handed engineers carry King Boris' card and gold pin to the Palace and the four sit down and talk. Subjects don't sit with their Sovereign, but this is different—Nothing to prevent four friendly kings of the rail from shouting a little shop.

¶ Britain sees remarkable results achieved with a slow-moving, featherweight airplane. This new type, which may indicate the coming of "flying for all," is designed by C. H. Lowe-Wylde. A woman beginner recently made a flight after half an hour's instruction, the instructor giving his orders from the ground. After three hours in air the pupil was able to pass the tests for her "A" certificate. The plane carries only a 6 h. p. motorcycle engine. Its top speed is 50 miles—But the big factor is that it lands at the "standstill" speed of 18 miles an hour.

And Doggie Has His 'Radiator' Filled, Too

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IF MOTORCARS can get a drink of water on the road, why not dogs?

So argued an animals' friend, with the result that it has been decided to provide all the A. A. telephone boxes in England with drinking troughs for dog travelers. As almost every main road and secondary road in the country is provided with these boxes, "Faithful Tray" will be able to "wag his tail and wet his lip" whenever and wherever he chooses.

Boy Scouts Ready to Open 10-Year Drive

New Program Gets Under Way With 23d Anniversary Celebration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES—Wednesday of this week probably will see more boys in the khaki uniform of the Boy Scouts than ever before, for on that day 23 years ago the Boy Scout movement was started in America, and every year since then has shown an increase in the number of boys becoming Scouts.

Besides, this is a very special Scout birthday for the Scouts are celebrating also the start of their Ten-Year Program and are anxious to interest the public in it. It is a gigantic undertaking, for by it they intend to make their impress on the entire nation and furnish America with a male citizenry of stanch character, effectively trained in citizenship.

"Briefly stated," says Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, "this Ten-Year Program is for reaching at least one of every four 12-year-old boys, and to so improve the quality of Scouting as to hold their interest for at least a four-year period of active Scout training, to the end that it may ultimately be insured that one of every four new male citizens shall be a four-year Scout trained man. This will insure more particpating citizens, less violation of law, and more unselfish service for others. It will mean a better community, a better state, a better nation. It will be a definite contribution of the Boy Scouts of America to our country."

The Scout Oath

These Scouts, it is pointed out, will have learned, and learned to live up to, the following Scout oath:

On my honor, I will do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep mself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

The law which they will have promised to obey is as follows:

A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, reverent.

In addition to the usual exciting national program of activities in which Scouts take part during Anniversary Week, this year more than 200 Scout Councils in different parts of the country will receive President Hoover's Award for Achievement. These awards will be presented at public services in each Scout Community by a citizen of national prominence, designated by President Hoover. These awards go only to Scout Councils which have rendered outstanding service to their communities and as a result have grown in membership and achievement.

There is a possibility, too, that this year, in addition to the national Scout rededication services which will be broadcast on Wednesday evening, that Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Chief Scout of the

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Amazing Extent Is Revealed Of Governments in Business

World-Wide Survey Discloses Astounding Progress of Ownership and Control of Industry by Nation, State and City

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the first.*

Great Britain, Irish Free State and Albania

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Surprisingly big strides in the direction of public ownership and control of industry are revealed in a world-wide survey just completed by The Christian Science Monitor.

This development, spread over a series of years, has come about so gradually, with such obvious lack of method, that only by a comprehensive examination can the full significance of the existing situation be grasped. Each country has drifted, as it were, on a different tide. There seems to be no common direction—no set goal.

The Monitor's inquiry indicates that the tendency for governments to "go industrial" covers not merely what are generally called "public utilities" but a wide variety of industrial, commercial and financial undertakings. This development not only antedates Russian Communism but is in the main unrelated to the Soviet experiment. Indeed, there was a distinct slowing-down of the process in the period immediately following the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Today, however, there can be no doubt that state participation in business on its own account is again on the increase. In the main, this appears to be due to the slump which has so seriously affected the solvency of industry that governments have had to come to the rescue.

Still there does not seem to be any definite plan. In one country, the state merely asks a watching brief over the expenditure of the money it has advanced. In another, it demands complete control. In some it coöperates, and in others competes, with private enterprise. Or it may coöperate in one instance and compete in another.

Perhaps this is commendable. The absence of uniformity at least means that there is no slavish adherence to a theory. Unlike the rulers of the U. S. S. R. the governments of Europe can, if it seems desirable, retrace their steps without loss of "face."

The survey, carried out by the Monitor's staff, covers a field which does not seem to have been examined previously. It deals chiefly with undertakings that were at one time ex-

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COUNTY JUDGES HALT WISCONSIN FORECLOSURES

Help Governor Carry Out State Moratorium on Mortgages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6—Milwaukee County circuit judges are putting into effect the state-wide mortgage moratorium proclaimed by Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman.

By refusing to hear approximately 200 foreclosure and receivership cases a week they are acceding to the Governor's request that action be delayed until the administration has had opportunity to push relief measures through the Legislature.

They are saving hundreds of homes, rural and city, of persons unable to keep pace with their burdens. Eight of the State's 27 circuit judges sit in Milwaukee. They estimate that three-fourths of the cases affected by the moratorium, called generally "the most drastic order in the history of Wisconsin courts," come under their jurisdiction.

The ban on receivership cases is not absolute but discretionary. Some cases are being heard, according to Circuit Judge John C. Kleczka of the Calendar Court. But receiverships are being refused when it is shown that home owners are keeping up their taxes. A similar policy has been adopted by the majority of circuit courts throughout the State.

Under the terms of the relief bill which is expected to pass the State Legislature, the redemption period shall be extended by the court, after inquiry into the economic condition of the debtor and creditor, to any reasonable period up to three years.

In the case of farms, the court is to be permitted to fix the value of the farm at the time of entry of foreclosure judgment against it. The bill further provides that the deficiency judgment shall not exceed the net rental value of the premises after the time of judgment. The effect, thus, would be to charge the farmer rent after foreclosure and up to the time of sale.

Immediate response to the moratorium proclamation was the complete cessation of all court orders. This caused a storm, both of protest and enthusiasm.

CONGRESS BLOCK INDICATES TREND OF NEXT SESSION

Roosevelt Policies Show Thinly Through Murk of Futile Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—So complete is the jam in Congress that debates are now of interest chiefly in forecasting forthcoming policies of the new Government. These policies are being aired by leaders, but complete reorganization of Congress, following March 4, must come before the legislative machinery starts running again. This machinery has to all effects broken down. A special session to meet the pressing problems of the country evidently cannot be delayed long after inauguration of President-Elect Roosevelt.

The Democratic program of the November election has been completely scrapped. As things seem now there will be no action on the three items of farm relief, prohibition or governmental economies at this session. Parties are bickering over responsibility for this stalemate, and with Republicans still exercising shadow sovereignty over the Senate no direct blame can be attributed for the time being.

Some of the matters which this session will shelve are tariffs, war debts, St. Lawrence waterway, balancing the budget, tax increases, domestic allotment, inflation, transportation reforms, Muscle Shoals and beer. Every one of these problems will be left on the door sill of the Roosevelt special session. This session is likely to meet early and stay late. It will probably run through the summer, and into the fall.

The only major piece of legislation outside of appropriations passed by this, the last short session in United States history, is the Philippine independence bill—and all reports coming from Manila indicate this will be rejected.

With only 24 working days left, none of the 11 big appropriation bills has been passed and the prospect grows daily that some of them at least will fail of enactment. The past week added little to their progress.

The outlines of Roosevelt policies are beginning to appear through the murk. A tax on tax exempt securities is one of the most interesting proposals. This is sponsored by no less a man than Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, just back from a visit with Mr. Roosevelt, and reputed a forthcoming Cabinet member.

Notions in England Are Only Ideas, In Chicago They Sell Thread There

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—When Miss Muriel Elwood of England came here to revise an American encyclopedia for English publication, she thought the least of her problems would be to make herself understood in speaking to Americans. But she has had amusing difficulties, she told the American Speech Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club at its meeting Saturday.

Shortly after arriving here she went to a Chicago department store and asked the floor man to direct her to the haberdashery department. To her surprise, she found herself led to the men's furnishings.

"But I don't want to buy men's furnishings," she protested. "What I am looking for is a reel of cotton."

Seeing a puzzled look on her guide's face, she tried to make her request clearer. Cotton to sew with, she explained.

"Oh, a spool of thread," he said. "You want the notions."

That was a surprise to Miss Elwood. "I had never heard of notions except as ideas," she nodded.

In her hotel she ran up against difficulties when she asked the clerk, "Has the post been?" Again that uncomprehending look. "Have you any letters for me?" she persisted.

"Oh, you want the mail."

Again she found herself misunderstood when she called up a department store to assist a friend she was visiting and ordered some men's vests to be sent out. "Black or white?" the store wanted to know. "White, of course," said the English woman and thought her order for undershirts complete.

"But when the vests arrived," she said, "I found they were evening waistcoats."

Miss Elwood's work in preparing the American encyclopedia for English use, she told the club, is to change words or phrases which might mean one thing to Americans and something different to English readers. Expressions like "public school" stand for quite different institutions in the two countries. "Billion" must be changed to "milliard" and so on.

'New' Sphinx Discovered Near Second Pyramid

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 6 (AP)—A hitherto unknown sphinx was reported today to have been unearthed near the Second Pyramid by Prof. Selim Hassan of the Egyptian archæological department of the University of Cairo.

Twelve Mastabas, ancient Egyptian tombs, also were reported to have been discovered.

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THINGS PRESENT

Women with bobbed hair should not fail to read how this fashion originated in Siam. Lower left-hand corner of the Home Forum page.

The second half of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" is devoted to a brief exposition of a plan to add to America's gold reserves—"a self-liquidating public aid for private relief."

Boy Scout Anniversary Week is to be observed by six daily articles, the first of which appears today.

The series "Governments in Industry" begins today.

Another Little Cat and Dog Wow story awaits the youngsters on the Children's page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week will test your knowledge of the Biblical prophets.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow's article in the series, "Misrepresentation of American Life in the Films," comes from South America.

Tuesday brings the Educational page, the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

TRIBUTE PAID TO COOLIDGE AT WASHINGTON

All Branches of Government Unite—Eulogy by Justice Rugg

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—In brief but impressive ceremonies today, executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government joined in tribute to the memory of a great New Englander—Calvin Coolidge.

With services peculiar to the Congress, in which he formerly served as president of the Senate, the ceremonies began at noon in the large assembly hall of the House of Representatives.

There entered in order, following formal announcement in each case by a crier, members of the Senate in double file, the dark-robed justices of the Supreme Court, led by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, the heads of the diplomatic corps, the uniformed chief of staff of the army, chief of naval operations and commandants of marine corps and coast guard, the commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Then came the President's Cabinet and finally President Hoover.

Formed Semicircle

Facing the speaker's Dais, members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court formed a semicircle in the first row of seats, while Senators and Representatives occupied the remainder. Galleries were crowded and an unaccustomed hush filled the huge chamber as the ceremonies opened with the strains of Mr. Coolidge's favorite hymn, "Oh, Love That Will Not Let Me Go," sung by the Interstate Male Chorus. Side by side at the speaker's dais stood Speaker John N. Garner, and Vice-President Curtis, signifying by their joint chairmanship the united homage of all parties.

The memorial address was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, long a close friend of Mr. Coolidge.

"The true place in history of those who have occupied exalted public office cannot be fixed finally by their friends and contemporaries," said Justice Rugg. "The perspective of time is required before a generation can arise with a wide vision, unwarped by interest and free from bias, able to appraise his achievements at their true worth. But those who knew him and loved him cannot help paying their tribute of esteem and loyalty.

"The judgment of his neighbors is no insignificant test of the intellectual power and moral fiber of any man. It is with full consciousness of the limitation and the high privilege that attempt will be made in this august presence to portray some of the faculties of the man we mourn."

Justice Rugg traced Coolidge's career from boyhood in Vermont to the office of Governor of Massachusetts. Referring to the Governor's stand in the Boston police strike crisis, Justice Rugg said, "Alluring voices warned him that adherence to his views would mean his defeat and

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Mollison Is Off On Solo Flight To South America

LYMPNE, Eng., Feb. 6 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, long-distance flier, took off from Lympne at 8:11 a. m. today (3:11 a. m. eastern standard time) on a 4800-mile flight by stages to Brazil.

He planned to reach his goal in 3½ days.

Captain Mollison, husband of the British aviatrix, Amy Johnson Mollison, made the only westward solo crossing of the north Atlantic last August. He formerly held the England-South Africa and England-Australia speed records, losing the former to his wife last November.

"I shall probably come down and refuel either at Barcelona or Cartagena, Spain, and carry on through the night, heading for Thies, in French Senegal." Captain Mollison said. "I hope to reach there in 2½ days and then start the 3000-mile ocean hop across the south Atlantic to Port Natal," he added.

"Cheerio, Amy, I'll be back soon," he said, as he kissed his wife before climbing into the plane, Heart's Content—the plane he used in flying the north Atlantic.

Hitler Wins Hindenburg's Aid In Dissolving Prussian Diet

President Overrides Limits Set by Supreme Court on Interference With Government—Question Now Is, How Far Off Is German Dictatorship?

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 6—A dictatorial pen in the hand of President von Hindenburg—utilizing possibly the widest interpretation yet made of the presidential decree under the power of the Weimar Constitution—today brought sudden victory to the Hitler Cabinet in its battle against parliamentary opposition in Prussia.

The German President has not only placed the Fascists and Nationalists in the Cabinet in a position where they can send home the Diet of a state comprising two-thirds of Germany and call new elections, but by the emergency decree the President has overridden the decision of the German Supreme Court, which three months ago set definite limits upon the extent to which executive authority could interfere in the government of Prussia.

This latest action throws into the foreground one of the dominant questions which arose when Herr Hitler became Chancellor at the head of a coalition vigorously opposed to representative government—"Is an absolute dictatorship around the corner for Germany?"

For today demonstrated that the new Cabinet will not brook formalities of parliamentary defeat. Having obtained President von Hindenburg's permission to adjourn the Reichstag and call a new election, the Cabinet also wanted to adjourn the Prussian Diet in an attempt to build a Fascist-Nationalist majority in the state as well as the national parliament.

Saturday the Left and Center majority in the Landtag refused to adjourn and the Landtag executive council of three also refused adjournment. So by extending the coup d'état of last July President von Hindenburg placed the Cabinet in a position to control the executive council of three which this afternoon voted to adjourn the Landtag and a new Diet will be elected on March 5.

In July the Reich with the aid of the Reichswehr seized the state government and placed a commissioner at its head. The Prime Minister, Herr Otto Braun, and his colleagues appealed to the Supreme Court which on Oct. 25 handed down a dual ruling. This confirmed the Reich commissioner's executive powers, but also left the so-called Weimar coalition government in "official" office.

President von Hindenburg by his new decree completely sweeps away the Braun Government. The decree declares that governmental confusion resulting from the double administration in Prussia after the Supreme Court decision, endangers the public order which the President

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BRITISH LABOR RALLIES FORCES IN QUIET MARCH

Hyde Park Throng Hears Government Criticized on Relief Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6—A nationwide labor demonstration, demanding a more active policy of unemployment relief, filled Hyde Park yesterday.

Seventy thousand marchers, some of them from localities as far off as Manchester, made imposing processions from the Thames Embankment and through Trafalgar Square, Regent Street and Piccadilly. At their head was mounted a contingent of furriers wearing top hats that figured in the franchise demonstration in 1881.

Mr. George Lansbury and other parliamentary and trade union leaders came next, followed by bebannered and often picturesquely accoutered contingents representing chief trades and industries.

The Communists, though uninvited, joined in formation behind each corresponding Labor Party section.

The assembly in the park was swelled by less regimented but vast and equally orderly crowds which listened until after dark to 32 speakers mounted upon wagons, a quarter million persons being present.

Protest against the Government's handling of the unemployment problem was the main object of the speeches. Mr. Concemore T. Cramp of the National Union Railwaymen claimed there has been no comparable demonstration in size, determination or "resolute quietude" since the chartist movement of the 1832 franchise reforms.

Main resolutions passed demanded reversal of national Government's economy policy, abolition of the "means test" (a provision under which permanent unemployment relief is limited to the proved needs of recipients). Other resolutions protested against wages reductions and demanded introduction of the 44-hour week and renewal of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

This demonstration has been coincident with meetings in all parts of Britain, where Labor leaders are explaining the new and advanced program adopted at the Leicester conference, which they regard as the turning point of the entire movement. This program is not to permit any further compromise with capitalism, and prepare instead for introduction of full Socialist measures, facing all consequences, financial, economic and political, of which they frankly recognize the magnitude.

Woman Flies Tiny Plane in Half Hour; Instructor Gives 'Lesson' From Ground

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A new type of "featherweight" airplane which is undergoing exhaustive tests in Great Britain is regarded here as marking a big step toward the goal of "flying for all."

A woman pupil recently felt confident enough for a flight after only half an hour's instruction. The instructor gave his orders from the ground. After three hours in the air the pupil was able to carry out the tests necessary to obtain an "A" certificate.

Motorcycle engines of only 6 h. p. are the outstanding feature of these ultra-light machines, which are designed by Mr. C. H. Lowe-Wylde. "Slow but sure" is their motto, and their low-landing speed—of 18 m. p. h.—is one of their chief assets. Maximum speed is about 50 m. p. h. A fairly long run is needed for taking off, but the moment the wheels of one of the little planes are off the ground, it can be turned quite abruptly if it is necessary to avoid obstacles. Their cost is less than £250.

A curious state of affairs was revealed after the pupil, already referred to, had learned to fly in half an hour. The plane was found to be unlicensed and the pilot uncertificated.

The few Lowe-Wylde machines in existence do not yet come up to the Air Ministry's requirements for a certificate of airworthiness, and the instructor's pilot's certificate was not indorsed to qualify him as an instructor. The first regulation did not apply in this case, as permission had been given for these machines to be flown at the particular airdrome where the woman learned to fly. And as the instruction was given from the ground, there was not actually a breach of any regulations.

CHILE PROPOSES BUDGET CUT OF ABOUT $31,250,000

For First Time Definite Reduction Is Ordered in Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Economy measures adopted by the Chilean Government are interpreted here as a tardy recognition of the changed economic status of the country, due to what is feared to be a permanent eclipse of the nitrate industry.

For the first time, but not without some misgiving on the part of the Alessandri Government, a definite reduction has been ordered in the armed forces. For the first time, also, a blow has been struck at the expensive structure of bureaucracy, which is generally considered to be top-heavy.

In round figures expenditure estimates are double those of revenue, 1,000,000,000 pesos (about $125,000,000), compared with 500,000,000 pesos. President Alessandri stated that the country would go back 50 years if there was a precipitate attempt to strike a balance by government economy alone. He indicated, inferentially, that the country would be faced with revolution again. Rumblings of dissatisfaction were heard in the armed forces when they were reminded that fresh sacrifices were at hand.

Señor Alessandri's idea, which coincides with that of his finance minister, Señor Gustavo Ross, is to bring state expenditure down to about 750,000,000 pesos, and balance that figure by increased taxation.

The corresponding government economies of 250,000,000 pesos will be distributed principally among the armed services and the Education and Agriculture Departments.

Total reductions in the army, navy and air force approximate 100,000,000 pesos. Compulsory military and naval conscripted service has been suspended for the first time. This means that 6000 Chileans born in the year 1913 will escape one year's training and that the Government will escape one year's drilling and maintenance costs. War games will be omitted during the year.

King Boris Joins Trainmen's Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—King Boris has joined a labor union. An experienced and competent locomotive driver, he has become a member of the Bulgarian Railroad Engineers' Union.

Union members themselves elected him and three hard-handed engine drivers from Sofia called upon him in the palace to present him with his card and give him a pin. He received them very cordially and fastening the gold pin on his coat, said: "I accept this gift from my colleagues with my whole heart and thank them very much."

Then they all sat down and talked about Bulgarian locomotives. Later on, bidding them "good-by," King Boris sent most cordial greetings to his fellow labor union members. Often in traveling about Bulgaria, King Boris drives the engine pulling his train. He is also an excellent chauffeur.

FIRE BELL PAYS CITY DEBTS

ARICA, Chile, Feb. 6 (By U. P.)—This city of 9000 inhabitants yesterday jubilantly celebrated the wiping out of the entire municipal debt by the discovery of the long lost almost legendary fire bell valued at 10,500,000 pesos ($1,700,000). The bell weighs a ton and contains 360 pounds of gold. It was found buried underneath a pile of rubbish near the carabineers' barracks on the outskirts of the city.

JAPAN FAILS IN PLEA FOR MANCHOUKUO

Committee of 19 Decides to Advise Assembly Against Recognition

LEAGUE DISPLAYS UNEXPECTED UNITY

Sanctity of Treaties to Be Stressed in Board's New Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 6—The Committee of Nineteen this morning adopted the firmest stand it has yet taken in the Sino-Japanese dispute, when it unanimously decided to include in its report to the Assembly next week a recommendation that no member of the League recognize Manchoukuo.

This is the point which Japan has always insisted must not be incorporated in the League recommendations. By this morning's decision, the gulf between Japan and the League is made even wider than before.

The question of whether Japan is to withdraw from Geneva as a protest can only be answered by the Tokyo Government, but the general opinion here is that the delegation will continue on the spot, at least until after the special assembly. In spite of the committee's decisive action, both on Saturday and today, the Japanese delegation is engaged in drawing up more proposals to present to the League. They have slight chance of being accepted as the committee's patience is nearly exhausted and Japan has been informed of the only terms acceptable to them.

Never before has the committee been so united in insisting on non-recognition of Manchoukuo. British opposition to this procedure has ceased. As Sir John Simon is obliged to remain in London, Britain is represented by Capt. R. A. Eden, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

The committee was also unanimous this morning in deciding that its recommendations must include reference to the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris, the Nine Power Treaty and the Lytton Report as providing the only satisfactory basis for settlement. It instructed the drafting committee of nine to meet tomorrow to put the recommendations into preliminary form for presentation to the Assembly.

The committee's attitude stiffened on Saturday, when it told the Japanese delegation that it could make no further concessions to the Japanese demands. Today it went beyond its refusal in making definite recommendations which run counter to the principal points on which Japan has been insisting.

The Chinese delegation has issued a statement complaining that it has not been consulted as frequently as the Japanese delegation to ascertain its views, insisting upon non-continuance of Manchoukuo and on an invitation to the United States and Russia to participate in conciliation.

Tokyo Believes Rupture With League Is Near

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 6—Despite today's activities it appears doubtful whether the efforts of Geneva to continue its attempts to reach a basis of conciliation under Paragraph 3, Article 15, of the Covenant will succeed. The Cabinet met in extraordinary session this morning and considered latest reports from Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, delegate at Geneva, including changes suggested by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, and Mr. Y. Sugimura, Under-Secretary General, in the formula, after which new instructions were telegraphed to Mr. Matsuoka.

A Government spokesman said that while Japan might make additional minor concessions, his opinion as to the Government's basic attitude was unchanged, so that an eventual report by the League Assembly with recommendations under Paragraph 4 seems inevitable. He said that Japan would never alter its position that the League should not take any action repudiating the existence of Manchoukuo. High army circles are expecting Japan's withdrawal from the League around March 1 or earlier.

As indicative of the latent Japanese-American irritability, the maritime police at Yokohama yesterday delayed the disembarking of passengers from the Dollar liner President Jefferson for several hours. The Dollar company's officials said that the liner arrived at the breakwater at dawn and hoisted the usual quarantine flag, awaiting port officials. A party of unknown non-uniformed Japanese arrived in a launch and attempted to board the ship, which is against the regulations until quarantine inspection is finished, so the quartermaster refused them entry. As the Japanese were leaving the liner for the shore, an official who was aboard recognized them as immigration officers and called upon the quartermaster to allow them aboard. The Japanese being irritated at the incident, however, returned to the shore.

After waiting some time, the Captain docked his ship whereupon the police refused to allow any passenger to land or the ship to start unloading. The American consulate finally obtained the intervention of the prefectural government, which settled the incident after the Consulate had presented the immigration service a letter expressing regrets, which the Japanese accepted as a formal apology for the action of the ship's officer.

TRIBUTE PAID TO COOLIDGE AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

political ruin in the election not 60 days away. He replied that it was not necessary that he should be re-elected.

Concessions Proposed

"There were many suggestions for concession and settlement. Touching those suggestions, he said in the course of a brief proclamation: 'The authority of the Commonwealth cannot be intimidated or coerced. It cannot be compromised.' In these circumstances the statement was made by the Governor in a reply to a telegram from a leading official of organized labor: 'There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, any time, anywhere.'

The conciseness of this statement, its compelling variety, its matchless clarity, challenged nation-wide attention. Its truth is instantly obvious. It becomes more impressive the longer it is pondered. The chief executive of a sovereign state, capable of making that statement in the situation confronting him, inevitably and at once became a national figure. The impending campaign for governor in which he was a candidate to succeed himself was fought chiefly on the issue of the Boston police strike.

"The result was reelection by a majority about seven times larger than that of the previous year over the same opponent. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, then President, sent Mr. Coolidge this message: 'I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue all Americans stand together.'

"The police strike did not make him; it 'only revealed him.'"

Referring to his service as President, Justice Rugg stressed Coolidge's policies of national economy. "Constructive economy," he continued, quoting from the President, "'is an effort to enrich the lives of the people we serve.'" Again he said: "'I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money but because I wish to save the people. . . . Our country has been provided with the resources with which it can enlarge its intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The issue is in the hands of the people. Our faith in man and God is the justification for the belief in our continuing success.'"

M. I. T. CONTINUES ITS FREE COURSES

Free courses offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to unemployed engineers and architects during the first term will be continued during the second semester, with the addition of six new subjects, it was announced today. The success of this service is indicated by the enrollment last term of 173 professional men from various fields.

The new program of 18 courses, which will open tomorrow and continue to May 24, includes accounting, civil engineering construction, electrical equipment of buildings, electronics, European civilization and art, fluid flow metering, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, geology of materials, hydraulics, materials of engineering, mechanical equipment of buildings and heating and ventilating, production methods, quantity surveying and estimating, refrigeration, reinforced concrete design, soil mechanics, and theory of structures.

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At prices that strike a NEW note in Values as well. New fashions to wear, new touches for the home! It's refreshing just to walk through the store these days, there is so much that is different and attractive to see, to handle, to try on.
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PORTLAND, MAINE

Relief Fund Goes To $2,001,239 Mark

Beginning the fourth week of its drive for funds to aid Boston's needy, the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign has reached the $2,000,000 mark. A total of $2,001,239 was reported from headquarters this morning. About $76,000 had been received since Saturday, it was said.

Contributions have been slow in coming in this year as compared to last, it was pointed out by Mr. Robert F. Herrick, general chairman, in urging that people "rally to the cause of the needy and unemployed and bring success to the drive for a $5,000,000 fund." Failure to reach the standards set up, he declared, "is not due to an unwillingness to give, but to tardiness in beginning the canvass of employees in many business concerns.

"People are beginning to understand what the raising of this $5,000,000 means to this community," the campaign chairman pointed out. "To accomplish it everyone will have to help, and help now. The need exists now," he later declared. "To delay would be unfortunate. The $5,000,000 goal must be reached."

RECKLESS DRIVERS GET FRESH WARNING

Reckless driving on the highways again brought a poignant warning from Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar, in his weekly report showing that 13 fatalities occurred on Massachusetts highways for the seven-day period just finished. Eight of these were pedestrians.

The week's toll was four greater than a year ago and the total for this year to date is 147 as compared with 140 a year ago. There were 78 operators convicted of drunken driving for the week. Four were sent to jail.

Stamp Oddities Shown in Exhibit At Boston Library

Rarities and oddities in postage stamps, that would invoke the envy of any stamp collector, are on display at the Boston Public Library until Feb. 26. In addition to the stamps is a collection of rare and modern coins.

What is said to be the rarest of modern stamp cancellations left Lhassa, Tibet, about Nov. 13, 1932, and arrived in West Roxbury Jan. 19. The fee was collected at Lhassa and sent out through Tangtxi, Tibet. As the Tibetan Government had not printed stamps for some time, no Tibetan stamps were available and the Tangtxi postmaster's voucher for the above facts was inclosed in the envelope.

Another odd cancellation was mailed to Darjeeling, India, Feb. 22, 1932. In the rush of foreign mail shipments, the envelope went through uncancelled, and when received by the postmaster in Darjeeling, who noticed the oddity, it was returned immediately to the sender.

Among the other interesting collections of stamps were those with covers bearing the names of towns in the United States named for animals, such as Airdale, Ky.; Alligator, Miss., and Fox, Va. Another sheet bears postmarks of towns with names of Presidents of the United States, as George, Iowa, and Washington, Ark.; Wood, S. D.; Row, Okla.; Wilson, Kan.

One of the rare medals is a gold dollar of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of June 28, 1902 which is one of the first 100 impressions from the Jefferson dies. In addition there are 200 varieties of Washington Bicentennial and 500 Lincoln medals as well as a most complete set of Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary coins, tokens and medals and about 550 medals of Washingtonia. There is also a case of censored covers of letters mailed to soldiers in France during the World War.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Studio soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Cliequot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; trio; orchestra.
10:00 United Boston Unemployment Relief Program: speaker; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sports news.
11:30 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Piano soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 League of Nations Association talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Studio soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of Roosevelt inaugural committee.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Muscanto String Trio.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:30 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS popular vocal programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 "Royal Berman Band."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, "Present Status of Prohibition Repeal Legislation," Mr. Jouett Shouse.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:35 p. m.—Recordings; stocks.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, programs.
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music program.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club: Reception and dinner to Lord Dudley Marley, Labor member in House of Lords, in interest of Ort Federation, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

'98 Square and Compass Club: Meeting, Hotel Manger, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Hollis Street Theater: Performance of "Kicking In," benefit Engineers' Relief, 8:15, through Feb. 8.

New England Sportmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 11.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Participation of France in the Establishment of the United States," by M. Oscar O. Montagne, also French songs, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Damon Junior College: Second lecture in series, "My Escape From Russia," by Mme. Ouspensky, school hall, Newton, 11:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Maori Art Song and Fable," by Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker, 3, English rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: Musical bridge tea, benefit Students and Young Artists Fund, Hotel Lenox, 1:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 11, and "A Pond Life Aquarium," 2:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Regional insurance conference, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1:30.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new acquisitions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Miscellaneous etchings. Exhibition of Islamic Art—pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Portraits in charcoal and pastel, by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Feb. 11.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place.—"Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson and Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Oils, water colors and etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 11.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of mountains and other landscapes, by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General print exhibitions.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the All-Kull Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Miniatures by Dorothy Jarvis, and photographs by Andre Snow. Through Feb. 9.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb.11.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Character sketches by Nancy Dyer. Through Feb. 15.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mount Vernon Street—Oil paintings by Frederick Wilder. Through month of February.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Enlarged photographic studies of plant forms by Prof. Karl Blossfeldt of Germany. Through Feb. 18.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape—Water color studies of famous old seventeenth century houses of Essex County. Through Feb. 18.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings by Abraham Manievich. Through Feb. 25.

Literary Shop, 162A Myrtle Street—Drawings by Julius Weiss and Robert Gray. Through Feb. 20.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Paintings by Mrs. Janina Federkiewicz, Polish-American artist. Through February.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature: minimum temperature tonight near 18; moderate northerly winds shifting to westerly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not so cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to east winds over north portion and fresh west shifting to southwest over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow at beginning of week, snow or rain about Wednesday and again end of week; cold first half of week, moderating about Thursday; colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	16	28	Montreal	-4	16
Bismarck	-14	38	Nantucket	12	36
Boston	10	30	New Orleans	50	62
Buffalo	16	18	New York	18	26
Calgary	-18	38	Norfolk, Va.	18	34
Charleston	30	56	North Platte	14	58
Chicago	20	20	Philadelphia	18	28
Cincinnati	16	16	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	70
Denver	34	60	Pittsburgh	10	14
Eastport, Me.	4	30	Portland, Me.	6	28
Hatteras	26	48	Raleigh	18	38
Honolulu, T.H.	78	82	St. Louis	28	28
7 p. m. Feb. 5	68		St. Paul	6	20
Helena, Mont.	-6	37	Salt Lake City	20	26
Huron, S. D.	-4	36	San Francisco	46	60
Jacksonville	38	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	44
Kansas City	40	40	Seattle	36	42
Key West	60	74	Tampa	44	60
Los Angeles	52	72	Washington	16	24
Memphis	32	34	Wichita, Kan.	44	44
Miami, Fla.	50	70	Williston, N.D.	-20	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 6. B—Maximum Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:35 p. m., Tuesday 8:48 a. m.
Height of tides 7.2 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

GENUINE OLD-TIME
FARM GOODIES
Direct from Farmers Under the Barter System
Virginia Black Walnut Kernels—Vermont Clover Honey—Vermont Maple Syrup—New York State Evaporated Apples.
HONEY that spreads like butter—for bread, crackers, etc. For griddle cakes, waffles, etc. Liquefy in hot water. 2½ lbs., 75c; 5, $1.25; 10, $2.25.
100% PURE MAPLE SYRUP—Maple, the whole maple and nothing but maple, with that north woods flavor impossible to imitate. 1 gal., $2.50; ½ gal., $1.50; 1 qt., $1.00.
DELICIOUS BLACK WALNUT KERNELS—Shelled right in the Virginia mountains and shipped by fast express to New York. 1 lb., 60c; 2 lbs., $1.06.
FARM EVAPORATED APPLES—Fine, clean fruit; no culls. Make luscious pies, apple cake. Brown Betty, etc. 5 lb. pkg., 75c.
All of the above shipped parcel post PREPAID. You need not remit with order unless you prefer. Otherwise bill will be sent, payable ten days after receipts of shipment.
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street, New York
for the first time in 17 years is holding a sale on her famous
"NEVASPRED"
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
For February Only
14-inch length (the $15.00 quality) $10.00
16-inch length (the $18.50 quality) $12.50
In your order give waist and hip measurements of uncorseted body.

TRINITY MUSIC TESTS TO BE HELD IN BOSTON

Establishment of a Boston center for the purpose of conducting the examinations in music given by Trinity College, London, is announced. For more than 50 years, this institution, which is a non-profit musical college in London, has been holding examinations in 17 different countries throughout the world.

The Boston examinations will be conducted late in April by an examiner sent from the college, and subjects covered will include piano, organ, voice, orchestral instruments and theory. The tests offer a standard by which music students of any age or grade may, at their will, measure their achievements. Athens, Jerusalem, Adelaide, Buenos Aires, Bombay, Winnipeg and Cairo are but a few of the more than 500 active centers functioning today.

CHURCH MOVIES, TOPIC OF LECTURES

A series of lectures on "Motion Pictures in the Church" will begin tomorrow at the Boston University School of Religious Education under the direction of Prof. Howard M. Lesourd, it was announced from the school. The course is the result of a survey showing that 1500 churches in the United States are using motion pictures.

The course will include demonstration of equipment as well as methods of obtaining the pictures and the methods of using them in worship, education and recreational activities in the church.

Footwear Making Leads Industries In Massachusetts

Shoe manufacturing is the largest individual industry in Massachusetts from the viewpoint of value of products, the annual census of manufactures taken by the State Department of Labor and Industries shows. The report, covering the year 1931, shows 397 boot and shoe factories in the State, employing an average of 47,664 wage earners, whose labors resulted in production of $160,666,398 worth of footwear. Wages paid to these workers totaled $45,679,225 for the year. Stock and materials were used to the value of $79,519,942.

Altogether there were 9301 industries in the State, giving employment to 434,188 wage earners, to whom were paid $474,146,719 in wages and whose work made possible the production of goods valued at $2,156,928,145. The value of stock and materials used in the process of manufacture was $1,014,852,252 for the year. In this total were 21 principal industries, whose products for the year were valued in large figures by individual industries. These 21 industries produced goods worth $1,341,456,282, constituting 62.2 per cent of the aggregate value of all products made in Massachusetts during the year.

Second in importance among the individual lines of endeavor was the woolen and worsted goods business, with 128 such establishments turning out products valued at $147,701,378, by assistance of 37,221 wage earners, to whom were paid $37,436,905 in wages and who used $86,659,519 worth of stock and materials. Cotton goods came third with 120 mills, employing 46,990 wage earners, whose aggregate wages amounted to $38,868,889, and who took stock and raw materials worth $53,329,684 to produce the finished product, having aggregate value of $114,707,445.

Foodstuffs in the form of bread and other bakery products ranked seventh in the list, with products valued at $67,805,420 made in 1119 establishments, the largest number of individual concerns in any one line of the 21 principal industries. Wage earners in this business numbered 10,078 to whom were paid $12,753,659 and who used $29,586,755 worth of stock and materials during the year.

Cape Cod Canal Studied in Model

A working model of the Cape Cod Canal, to determine the effect of a proposed lock to stop the swift tidal currents which make navigation in the waterway difficult, is in operation in a laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Figuratively speaking the tides of the Atlantic Ocean have been brought into the laboratory where they ebb and flow at the desire of the engineers conducting the experiments.

Differences in the rise and fall of the tide in Cape Cod Bay and Buzzards Bay greatly complicate navigation in the canal, engineers say. Under plans recently completed, the waterway, now owned by the Government, will be widened to 250 feet, dredged to a maximum depth of 30 feet and a lock to control the tidal currents is expected to make the waterway safe for all vessels.

The research is being carried on by Prof. K. C. Reynolds and Mr. John B. Drisko. The model was built to a scale of approximately 5½ feet to one mile and is 41½ feet long. It is constructed of concrete blocks which form a channel accurately reproducing the curving path of the canal across the Cape. In this work time as well as physical proportions have been reduced. As a result, the complete cycle of the rise and fall of the tide, which in the canal requires approximately 12 hours, may be reproduced in the model within a few minutes. The study is expected to require several months.

Progress at Williamsburg Shown in Exhibition

The most important project for the restoration of early buildings which was ever undertaken in America, is the subject of an exhibition which is to be held at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, this city, beginning Feb. 10. This will consist of a large number of photographs, plans, and other material, revealing the character and the great extent of the work now being done at Williamsburg, Va., through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. The settlement, which had been known as Middle Plantation, was chosen as the seat of government in 1699, the College of William and Mary having been established there six years before. The name was changed to City of Williamsburg and six years later the Assembly met there in the new House of Burgesses. Other public buildings, including the Governor's "palace," followed immediately and in time many fine homes, about twenty of which are still standing. The most important of the public structures were long ago destroyed, one by one, by fire, save the College Hall designed by Christopher Wren, which was the first of all to be erected.

With about the same population in 1900 as in Revolutionary times, Williamsburg was slowly becoming modernized and its complete loss of original character threatened. Thirty years ago Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, the rector of Bruton Parish Church, the oldest in continuous use in America, brought about the restoration of that building to its approximate original form. This was followed by his leadership in similar preservation of some of the residences and to the dream of saving all that remained of the city's eighteenth century architecture.

Bold and seemingly impossible to realize as this vision was, when Dr. Goodwin made it clear to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. assistance was given, first in a moderate, then in a most liberal measure. The plans expanded as they were studied, until they included the rebuilding of all the former public structures, removal of modern or unsightly buildings and restoring the entire town to its pre-Revolutionary appearance. Its mile-long Duke of Gloucester Street, with the College Hall at one end and the House of Burgesses at the other, is steadily returning to its old aspect.

The progress of this undertaking from its start, the accomplishments thus far and the conception of the completed plan, this exhibition aims to make clear. It is to be held at the headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which is coöperating with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in the matter. C. G. B.

Savings Hold Up In New England

Entering the business recession with a reservoir of purchasing power greater than that of any other section, New England has depleted this reservoir less rapidly than has been generally true in other areas, the New England Council announced today on the basis of recent research. At the start of the slump, the council explains, New England had in its savings banks 16.7 per cent of the savings deposits of the nation, and in 1932 these deposits amounted to 18.6 per cent of the country's total.

While New England had in 1929 savings deposits amounting to $570 per capita, the per capita savings throughout the country amounted to $235. In 1932, after three years of hard times, the savings of New England had declined 4.2 per cent, compared with 17.4 per cent drop for the United States as a whole, the council states.

New England still has, the council records, a volume of savings amounting to $546 per inhabitant, compared with a per capita figure of but $194 for the 48 states. The figures show, the council asserts, that New England "has come through the depression relatively better than other areas."

Barter Sales Are Held In New Hampshire Town

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—A group of local women in moderate circumstances have revived the old barter system.

The second exchange sale is being conducted today at the home of the leader, Mrs. Amy Kling. Food products, including damp maple sugar, shoes and a painting were among the articles bartered at the first exchange sale. Labor is listed as a medium for exchange.

PARKER HOUSE TAKEN OVER BY NEW COMPANY

One of Boston's oldest hostelries, the Parker House, began another chapter in its history this morning, when a new company, headed by Mr. Glenwood J. Sherrard, took over operation of the hotel, which dates from 1630. Since then its doors have never been closed. The Parker House is rich in cultural and historical associations, and its register reads like a combination of Who's Who, and the roster of the oldest and best names in America.

Mr. Sherrard, who will serve as president and treasurer of the controlling organization, has a long record of hotel experience and management. He was formerly general manager and later managing director and president of the Bermuda Hotel Association. Mr. W. W. Follansby, who has been connected with the Parker House as manager for a number of years, will continue in that capacity. The staff of employees will remain intact.

Amusements

FOX FILM *presents* NOEL COWARD'S *Picture of the Generation*
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Special De Luxe Engagements
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Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Opening Dates Announced
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 13
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Providence, R. I.—Carlton Theatre, Feb. 22
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 13
Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

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DINNERS 11 to 2 SUPPER 5 to 7
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WIENER SAENGERKNABEN (Singing Boys of Vienna)
Proceeds to Unemployed MUSICIANS
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ALICE in WONDERLAND
"A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT" — Robert Garland, *World-Telegram.*
Hutchinson—Schildkraut—Le Gallienne and Civic Repertory Cast
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Prices 50c to $2 plus Tax. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

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By MARC CONNELLY

Music News and Reviews

The London Singers

In Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, John Goss and the London Singers (A. W. Whitehead, Frank Hart, David Carver, and Robert Rowell) sang before a small but exceedingly appreciative audience. Grouped about a piano (at which, usually, sat their baritone, Mr. Carver, ably playing their accompaniments while singing his part in the ensemble), they performed some 30 songs—old English and French songs, songs by Purcell for one, two and three voices, German Lieder, folk songs and sea shanties.

Whether regarded as an interesting presentation of music that is rarely heard, or simply as entertainment, the concert was enjoyable. Literary and historical interest as well as musical charm abounds in such songs as "Caleno Custureme" and "A Robyn, gentyl robyn," both mentioned by Shakespeare; in "Agincourt" and "Le Roy Angloys," in which the English and the French view respectively of Henry V's victory are vigorously set forth; in the satirical anti-Jacobite song "Lilliburlero," to which there are innumerable allusions in the literature of the Restoration. It was good to hear three excellent part-songs by Purcell, of whom much is said but little sung. The lusty humor of such folk songs as "Auprès de ma blonde," "Vive les matelots," and the Suffolk "Jolly Carter" was invigorating; the expressive beauty of the Scottish "O Waly, Waly" and, despite their vigor, of most of the shanties, gave a rare pleasure.

The Lieder group contained only songs written in the form in which they were yesterday sung. Besides such serious efforts as Schubert's "Liebe," Schumann's much too sentimental "Die Rose stand im Tau," and Grieg's "Ich legte mich am Abend," there were two amusing exercises in canon form—Mozart's ingenious "Trink-Kanon" and Beethoven's Metronoms-Kanon, in which the great man surprisingly and wittily unbends in praise of "mein lieber Mälzel" (the inventor of the metronome), borrowing for the purpose the scherzo theme of his own eighth symphony.

At their best in rollicking mood, the London singers were less happy in such songs as the Schumann Lied mentioned, where an exaggerated delicacy sometimes led to formlessness, and where defects of intonation disturbed the hearer. But that their work in general furnishes a rare and refreshing enjoyment there can be no doubt.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

In Jordan Hall, last evening, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, gave its first concert of the season. Mr. Raymond Havens, pianist, was soloist in Debussy's "Danse Sacrée" and "Danse Profane," and in Liszt's "Totentanz." Mr. Wagner's program offered also Cherubini's "Anacréon" overture; Sibelius's "Pelléas et Mélisande" suite for small orchestra; "The Unknown Soldier," by Mr. Stuart B. Hoppin, a member of the viola section of the orchestra, and Saint-Saëns's ballet-divertissement —"Fête Populaire"—from his forgotten opera, "Henry VIII."

Cherubini's strenuous overture was profitably employed in "warming up" the orchestra; thereafter this semi-amateur organization's limitations were seldom obtrusive and its marked excellences reflected credit upon its conductor's skill. The incidental music which Sibelius wrote for "Pelléas et Mélisande" he later transcribed for pianoforte as "Sibeliana: Scenes from the Land of a Thousand Lakes." While the orchestral suite might well, by a Finnish audience, be found appropriate to the phases of Maeterlinck's play which it illustrates, it seems, to the foreign listener, so pungently national in flavor

FARMER RELIEF OR STRIKE, EDICT OF HOLIDAY HEAD

Reno Issues Warning to Incoming Roosevelt Administration

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6 (AP)—The incoming Roosevelt Administration was called upon today to bring speedy legislative relief to the farmers of the nation to prevent a threatened break between rural and urban America.

Mr. Milo Reno, Des Moines, national president of the Farmers' Holiday Association, gave out the ultimatum—quick relief or a nation-wide farm strike. He said:

"A national farm strike in which every state in the Union will participate will be called unless the incoming Administration brings quick relief to the farmer."

Meanwhile, the general farm situation was status quo over Sunday after a tempestuous week-end that included among developments:

The Governor of South Dakota was asked to take hand in extradition proceedings to return to that state a picket held in Iowa in connection with a gun battle in a milk war in which four men were wounded, one critically.

Farmers stood in below zero temperatures near Willmar, Minn., preventing bids on a land sale and forcing a second postponement of the sale.

Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois urged that mortgage holders "use utmost forebearance in foreclosing on farms, homes and chattels," warning that foreclosures might force many citizens to become dependent on charity.

Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky advocated that the Federal Government lend money to landowners through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for payment of taxes, past due installments and interest on real estate mortgages.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company issued a statement saying only restored commodity prices would aid agriculture permanently. The company, with three others, recently promised Iowa authorities it would use leniency in mortgage cases.

Two Bowling Green (Ohio) loan companies announced one-year moratoriums in land foreclosure cases. In New York a group of bankers evolved a plan to build up a fund from members of the New York Clearing House Association to provide relief. Suggestions were made that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might make loans to the pool.

Factors Behind Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Battle Are Enumerated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harnessed with mortgages to a load of debt, American farmers are mired in a slough of fixed charges.

Briefly, here are the factors behind the farm foreclosure battle that has swept over the nation:

1. Despite the depression, the total farm mortgage debt has remained practically unchanged. It is now about $9,000,000,000. In 1928 it was $9,500,000,000, and in 1920 it was $7,850,000,000.

2. Also little changed is his interest burden on the debt. It now is about $500,000,000. In 1929 it was $554,000,000.

3. In the face of these huge obligations are two rapidly changing factors. First, gross farm income took a precipitous drop from $16,000,000,000 in 1928 to $5,240,000,000 in 1932. It was $13,500,000,000 in 1920. Second, farm prices from August, 1929, to August, 1932, fell 60 per cent, while wholesale prices of the things the farmers buy fell only 24 per cent.

Another Fixed Charge

In addition to these three factors, farmers are faced with another fixed charge even more rigorous than debt—taxes. In 1920, farm taxes were $452,000,000. In 1932, they were $777,000,000.

Overwhelmed by these and a multitude of other difficulties, farmers in many states have organized groups to prevent foreclosure sales of farms, and more recently several eastern insurance companies have announced plans to deal more leniently with borrowers in difficulty.

About 45,000 American farms were foreclosed in 1929; 54,000 more fell in 1930, another 100,000 in 1931, and 150,000 in 1932. Nearly 10 per cent of all farms have been foreclosed or sold at forced sales during the last five years, and another 3½ per cent have been sold for tax delinquency.

Trouble Started by War

Back of the situation is the war. Farm prices went to record highs. Farm properties zoomed to unheard of prices. The capital value of American agriculture in 1920 was set at $71,700,000,000. Today it is about $50,000,000,000. Farm prices, compared with pre-war values, were 210 in 1919. They had fallen to 50 in 1932.

Under the excitement of the war boom farmers went into debt to buy more land, and, as did the rest of America, extended other purchases. Then farm prices fell. Taxes went up, debt increased, interest increased.

All sources of income dropped—but the debt and the interest and the taxes, the most fixed of fixed charges, ate up ever greater and greater proportions of the income. Finally, the income simply became insufficient to meet the charges. Then came foreclosures. Then debt strikes. Then moratoriums.

In 1920 there were 3,925,000 farms owned by farmers of the United States. In 1930 there were 3,568,394 owned farms, a drop of more than 300, 000.

In 1920, 1,461,306 of the owned farms were mortgaged. In 1930, the number of mortgaged owned farms had increased to 1,497,000. Thus, more farms were mortgaged in 1930 than in 1920, despite a considerable drop in the total number of owned farms.

At the same time, the total number of farms, owned, partly owned, tenanted, fell from 6,371,460 to 6,288,000, and the relative size of the farm was growing larger.

On the Road to Better American Citizenship

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Boy Scouts at Their Camps Learn Many Aspects of Nature in Making of Casts of Forest Leaves, Handicraft, Design, Color and Nature Study. Upper Right—The 1933 Boy Scout Week Poster. Lower Picture—Boys Scouts in Executive Chamber of Capitol at Albany, N. Y., With President-Elect Roosevelt, an Active Scout Leader as President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York.

jollification for the Scouts themselves, emblematic of the fun found in good Scouting fellowship.

It will be a week full of activity this twenty-third Anniversary Week of the Boy Scouts of America. The Scouts invite the people of the nation as a whole to enjoy it with them.

Hitler Wins Aid In Prussian Move

(Continued from Page 1)

is empowered under Article 48 to take drastic measures to preserve.

Thus the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, in the rôle of Reich's commissioner for Prussia, automatically succeeds Herr Braun on the council of three. His vote with that of Herr Hans Kerrl, antinational Socalist, president of the Landtag, is sufficient for adjournment.

Heavy protest is expected from South German states which see a dictatorial régime gradually closing over independent state rights. Significant legal questions also may be involved in the action taken by the Reich's cabinet to force new elections in all communities in Prussia.

As the Reich's dictator for Prussia, Herr von Papen dissolved all local government bodies in Prussia and set new elections for March 12. The Fascists and Nationalists hope thus to be able to supplant the Liberal and Conservative administrations.

The deep significance for all Germany of the moves in Prussia is emphasized by spokesmen for the parties supporting the former Government. They recall that one of the first requests of the new Cabinet was parliamentary support for so-called "empowering" law. This amounts to the Reichstag handing over practically the entire power to enable the Cabinet to govern by simple decrees except for approval of the budget. Sweeping reforms could thus be instituted and Parliament only have the privilege of paying the bills.

It is believed not beyond the realm of practical politics that the Hitler-von Papen-Hugenberg Government would seek such authorization the minute its members are strong enough to obtain it, after which the newly elected Parliament could go home. The action in Prussia is interpreted as indicating that the widest possible interpretations of the Constitution will be sought to accomplish this end if parliamentary means fail.

But the difficulty is that the Fascists and Nationalists each have their own idea of what the ultimate dictatorship should be. For a moment they are brought together by President von Hindenburg's demand for a "Nationalist concentration" within the scope of the Constitution to unify the Reich as far as possible. The Cabinet will come before the people March 5 with the cry "With Hindenburg and Hitler for a united Germany"—magic words which they expect to have a significant appeal.

Yet even if the cabinet wins a majority it still will have to solve the problem whether to conduct social and economic affairs under the highly socialistic banner of the Fascists or under capitalistic program of the Nationalists.

Dissension Over Offices

This difficulty is indicated in the dissension over filling high appointive offices under the new Cabinet. So far Dr. Alfred Hugenberg has succeeded in gaining for the Nationalists a larger number of important posts than those handed to the National Socialists.

This is especially so when Herr von Papen, in the rôle of Reich commissioner, handed to Dr. Hugenberg control of both the economic and labor ministries of Prussia—the same portfolios he also holds in the Reich. The Prussian cultural ministry goes to Herr Bernard Rush, National Socialist.

Changes are also made in a group of secretaries of state of the various ministries, including appointment of a Nationalist, Dr. Paul Bang, noted for his vigorous opposition to the Dawes and Young plans as secretary of state in the Reich's Ministry of the Interior.

Appointment of Herr von Rohr-Demming, head of the Pomeranian Land Union, gives the Nationalist chief a prominent official in the Reich agricultural ministry. The head of the Prussian uniformed police is also to be removed to be replaced by a National Socialist official.

Roosevelt Fishes For Fish; Faithful Fish for Fat Jobs

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Democratic Party workers were converging on this temporary headquarters today as Mr. James A. Farley, national chairman, and other leaders studied a patronage distribution plan for the attention of President-Elect Roosevelt.

Apparently sensing the approach of office holders, the Democratic chieftains gave out the word last night that high pressure campaigns for jobs would be futile—that merit and party service were to be the tests. It also became known that protests have been received from senatorial sources against the inclusion of too many senators in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

But just what Mr. Roosevelt's ideas are about this is problematical. He was anchored last night under Stirrup Cay in the Bahama Islands group after an apparently unsuccessful first attempt at fishing on his yachting cruise in the Bahamas to get a fish pilot and bait.

Mr. Vincent Astor, owner and captain of the Roosevelt yacht, messaged this information in to Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President-Elect, yesterday.

Boy Scout Movement Praised by President

President Hoover pays his tribute to the Boy Scouts of America in the following words:

I have gladly assumed the honorary presidency of the Boy Scouts of America because the first ideal of our democracy is that each individual shall have opportunity to take that position of leadership in the community to which his character, his ability, and his ambition entitle him; and because the progress of our country is thus directly related to the training in leadership we can give to the youth of the nation. In meeting the vital need that when the oncoming generation takes over our national affairs it shall be a generation bulwarked with character, the Boy Scout movement plays a most useful part. I wish all success to the boys themselves and to the Scoutmasters who lead them, and I commend both to the unwearied support of the public that they so inspiringly serve.

Boy Scouts Ready To Open 10-Year Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

World, will broadcast a message to the Boy Scouts and the people of America over an international radio hook-up.

The Scout's birthday party will extend throughout the week of Feb. 8 to 14 and each day will have its interesting activities. On Wednesday, Anniversary Day, there will be Scout rallies in every community. Special recognition will be given by their fellows to Scouts with four or more years of service. In many instances these veteran Scouts will participate in wilderness hikes on that day and will spend Anniversary Night participating in the national ceremonies around their own campfires. At 8:15 p. m., the entire Scouting membership (and it is close to 1,000,000) will take part in impressive ceremonies when each Scout retakes the Scout Oath and renews his pledge to obey the Scout Laws. It is during these ceremonies that the President's Awards will be made.

Special Meetings

Thursday is Home or International Day. Many Scout councils and troops are planning to hold special meetings with parents in attendance so that they may see their sons in action. At these meetings, Scout mothers will be decorated with the miniature pin of their son's rank in Scouting and parents will have an oportunity of observing, through pageantry and addresses, what Scouts are doing and what the tenets of the movement are.

Trade and Industrial Day will be celebrated on Friday. Emphasis will be placed on the vocational aspects of the Scouting program and the aid of Service Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, etc., will be solicited in each community to provide additional leadership from their membership to train and examine Scouts in the vocational subjects of their Merit Badge Program.

Saturday is outdoors day for all Scouts and Scouters. On that day all 12-year old boys in every neighborhood who are not Scouts will be invited to spend the day playing the game of Scouting. Scout troops everywhere are planning special hikes and activities—games, treasure hunts, winter sports, or any one of the thousand and one interesting activities of Scouting to provide a day of fun for other boys and to interest them in the movement.

The neighborhood "tough guy" who has always thought Scouts were sissies; the fat boy who is afraid the other boys will make fun of him if he joins the Scouts; the rich boy who thinks Scouting is beneath his dignity; the poor boy who has been too self-conscious to join a troop and the boys who have just reached 12 in every neighborhood will have a chance on that day to see what a great game Scouting really is.

Every Agency Utilized

The Scouts are inviting them all, and the aid of every agency in the community, the church, the home, the school, is being utilized in inviting and urging these boys to participate in at least one day of Scouting fun. All of them, too, will be invited to joint the movement permanently if they care to. The Scouts are confident that as a result their membership will again grow by leaps and bounds.

But Saturday not only will be a day of play, for it is on that day that the Scouts will do their annual civic good turn in every community. In past years these good turns were such things as clean-up campaigns, taking of the census, etc. This year, in practically every instance Scouts will aid local relief committees in collecting food and clothing for the needy and in contributing their own funds in such aid.

Scout Sunday is Feb. 12. On this day churches will conduct Scout Services and, wherever possible, Scouts will attend church in troop units.

This year on Citizen's Day, Feb. 13, Scout-trained men who have just reached 21 will be given special recognition as new Scout citizens at special community services. In most instances these ceremonies will be held in public places with the leading justices of the community presiding. On this day again, Scouts will mobilize for other good turns to their home communities.

The last day of Anniversary Week will be Scout Day in the schools. Programs will be given by Scouts at assemblies and in the classrooms, to demonstrate to their classmates the learning which Scouts acquire and the fun Scouts have. And on the last evening of Anniversary Week, Scout troops will give parties for their members, their parents and friends, to close the week with a

Maryland May Rebuild Its First Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT MARYS CITY, Md., Feb. 6—The first settlement established by Lord Baltimore at the place of his landing in what is now the Commonwealth of Maryland is to rise from the past if a plan now being formulated by Mr. J. Spence Howard of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission gets the approval of the General Assembly in Annapolis. A resolution will be submitted to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie calling for the erection of a replica of the old State House, and nearly an acre of land, site of the ancient building, which has been offered by Mrs. Howard and her sister, Mrs. James M. Bennett.

Mr. Howard has surveyed the site of the old city and has searched old records of buildings. Sites of 60 buildings and all the old streets have been located as they existed before the State's capital was moved from here to Annapolis in 1692.

The Governor's palace, the fort, the castle, home of Thomas Cornwallis, the first grist mill, the homes of prominent families, such as Brent, Jenifer, Carroll, Gigges, Rousby, Carville, Ridgely, Leuwger, Painter, Van Swerigen, Baker and Llewellyn and others, will be marked.

ISLAND TO BE OFFERED TO ROOSEVELT SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILGHMAN, Md., Feb. 6—A retreat on one of the islands in Chesapeake Bay, between Kent and Tilghman islands, southeast of Annapolis, will be offered to Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt after he is inaugurated President, according to Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland, one of a group of 40 nationally known men who have acquired the islands. The one which will be offered to Mr. Roosevelt has been named Roosevelt Island; the others are now called Wilson Island and Jefferson Island. All were formerly known as Poplar islands.

Roosevelt Island, which is well wooded with pine, now contains three small farm houses, uninhabited for 10 years. It is within a few miles of St. Michaels, where one of the largest regattas in the East is held each summer by the Miles River Yacht Club. The President might reach the Roosevelt Island by ferry or by yacht down the Potomac River or by seaplane, the islands being 33 miles from Washington by the last-named route.

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LEADERS KEEP SAFE MARGINS

Rangers and Detroit Win Games—Montreal Advances to Second Again

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	17	5	9	91	65	39
Detroit	17	5	10	75	58	39
Boston	15	5	12	77	66	35
Chicago	12	6	13	60	65	32
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	16	5	10	73	66	38
Montreal	13	3	14	82	78	29
N. Y. Americans	10	8	14	61	75	28
Ottawa	9	6	18	63	85	24
Canadiens	9	3	18	55	79	21

RESULTS FEB. 4

Ottawa 3, Boston 2.
Montreal 7, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

RESULTS FEB. 5

Detroit 1, Chicago 0.
Rangers 4, Americans 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 6—Chicago Black Hawks put up their most stubborn battle of the 1932-33 National Hockey League season here last night, but were forced to accept the short end of a 1-to-0 score against Detroit Red Wings. Less than three minutes before the close of the third period Herb Lewis got a shot at Gardiner from right wing and circled the Chicago goal in time to retrieve the puck out of a scramble and score into an empty net. Gardiner had raced out of his goal in an effort to clear. Emms and Carson were credited with assists on the goal. The victory last night was the third here this season over the Black Hawks. A crowd of 10,471 saw the game. The summary:

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Lewis, Moffatt, Sorrell	Emms, lw	
	rw, Couture, March, Jenkins	
Voss, Goodfellow, Lewis, Hay	c	
	c, Cook, Romnes, Mackenzie	
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman	rw	
	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen	
Young, Gallagher, Id	rd, Graham, Coulter	
Evans, Buswell, rd	ld, Abel, Coulter	
Roach, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Detroit 1, Chicago 0. Goal—Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Emms, Carson for Detroit. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and C. A. Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—New York Rangers won the fifth game of the series with their local rivals, Americans, yesterday, 4 to 1, and kept themselves in a tie for the lead with Detroit, which also won. Art Somers, now regularly a wingman, was the leading performer for the winners, with one goal and an assist, though the work of Aitkenhead at goal was also high class. Himes was also playing well, and helped Sheppard make the lone American goal. The summary:

RANGERS		AMERICANS
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling	Murdoch, lw	
	rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore	
Boucher, Osmundson, Murdoch, Pettinger, Somers	c	
	c, Himes, Phillips, Jackson, Patterson	
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Somers, Keeling	rw	
	lw, Sheppard, Starr, Martin	
Johnson, Brennan, Id-rd, Dutton, Dutkowski		
Seibert, Heller, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Worters	

Score—Rangers 4, Americans 1. Goals—Dillon, Somers, Keeling, F. Cook for Rangers; Sheppard for Americans. Assists—Osmundson, Somers, W. Cook for Rangers; Himes for Americans. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 6—Montreal Maroons' 7-to-2 victory over the Canadiens not only sent the losers further into the cellar of the Canadian section of the league, but it caused Leo Dandurand, manager of the club, to announce that the team as it is constituted at present, will be broken up by sales and trades and new players brought in. The Canadiens broke away to a poor start at the beginning of the season and the management thought that in time the players would find their old form and climb up the ladder; but while they have flashed occasionally their showing has been a disappointment. Dandurand made the announcement after Saturday's game, stating that he had sounded out the other clubs in the league regarding waivers on five of the present club. He mentioned no names but strongly indorsed Coach Lalonde whom, he said, had done everything possible to bring the best results. The Canadiens reorganized their club similarly in 1922 and 1926. The summary:

MONTREAL		CANADIENS
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid	lw	
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux	
Smith, Haynes, Robinson	c	
	c, Lepine, Morenz, Murray	
Ward, Brydson, W. Kilrea	rw	
	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington	
Conacher, Wilcox, Id-rd	S. Mantha, Carson	
Noble, Wentworth, rd	ld, Burke, Leduc	
Kerr, g	g, Hainsworth	

Score—Montreal 7, Canadiens 2. Goals—Haynes 3, Ward 2, Robinson and W. Kilrea for Montreal; Joliat and Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—Robinson 3, W. Kilrea, Conacher and Trottier for Montreal; Lepine for Canadiens. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and L. Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 6—The Chicago Black Hawks maintained their even break on their road trip around the National Hockey League circuit by holding the Maple Leafs to a two-all tie here on Saturday, but it needed some phenomenal work by Gardiner in the Chicago goal to hold the locals to two goals. For two periods the pace was the fastest shown here this season, but both teams tired somewhat in the third. Toward the end and in the overtime, they speeded up and both goals were threatened. The visitors scored their only goal of the second period, but the locals twice came from behind in the second to draw up on even terms. The locals outshot the Hawks by 57 to 36, and most of the play from the time the score was tied after 13 minutes in the second period was in Chicago territory. The Hawks played a careful defense game and were satisfied with a tie. The summary:

CHICAGO		TORONTO
Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen	lw	
	rw, Conacher, Bailey, Doraty	
Cook, Romnes, Mackenzie	c	
	c, Primeau, Thoms	
Couture, March, Jenkins	rw	
	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Abel, Coulter, ld	rd, Clancy, Day	
Graham, Coulter, rd	ld, Horner, Levinsky	
Gardiner, g	g, Chabot	

Score—Chicago 2, Toronto 2. Goals—Cook and March for Chicago; Clancy and Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Gottselig for Chicago; Jackson and Day for Toronto. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and Dr. F. I. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 6—The Boston Bruins received an unexpected reverse here on Saturday when they were defeated by the Senators, 3 to 2, and the victory enabled the locals to retain their hopes in finishing in the first three of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. The locals scored two goals in the first period when they had an edge on the play, but for the remainder of the game the visitors were the better team and would have won by a comfortable margin but for the sensational work of Beveridge in the Ottawa goal. He had 40 saves to 29 by Thompson and 23 were in the second period when the Bruins scored once. Beveridge was the star of the game but Shore was not far behind. He played practically without relief and scored one goal and had an assist on the other. The summary:

OTTAWA		BOSTON
H. Kilrea, E. Roche, Touhey	lw	
	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	
Weiland, Howe, Cox, McInenly	c	
	c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman	
Finnigan, D. Roche, Forslund	rw	
	lw, Beattie, Ripley, Jerwa, Heximer	
Rockburn, Bourgault, Id-rd, Shore, Galbraith		
Shields, Smith, rd-ld, Hitchman, Galbraith		
Beveridge, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Ottawa 3, Boston 2. Goals—D. Roche, H. Kilrea and Howe for Ottawa; Shore and Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Cox, Weiland, Shields and Forslund for Ottawa; Heximer and Shore for Boston. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGILL QUINTET TAKES THE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 6—Staging a strong second-half attack, McGill University's basketball team took the lead in the Canadian intercollegiate series on Saturday by defeating Queen's University by 36 to 23. Both teams played a close-checking game in the first half and the loca's led at half time by 15 to 13, but in the second half, after Queen's had increased its lead to four points, the McGill combination began to function and the visitors outplayed the locals for the remainder of the game. The summary:

McGILL		QUEEN'S
Lewen, lf	rg, Bews	
Faulkner, rf	lg, McLaughlin	
Young, c	c, Newman	
Calhoun, lg	rf, Hallett	
Rice, rg	lg McMahon	

Score—McGill 36, Queen's 23. Goals from floor—Lewen 4, Young 4, Rice 3, Small 2, Faulkner, Calhoun for McGill; Rooke 2, McLaughlin 3, Newman 2, McMahon 2, Bews for Queen's. Goals from foul—Lewen 2, Young 2, Small 2 for McGill; Rooke 2, McLaughlin, Newman, Bews for Queen's. Spares—Small, Hammond, Lee for McGill; Rooke, Brown, Carter for Queen's. Referee—L. Brannon, Kingston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 6—Toronto University scored its first victory in the Canadian senior basketball series here on Saturday when it defeated Western Ontario of London by 28 to 25. The game was closely contested throughout and, while the locals opened the scoring and were never headed, the losers were always in close attendance. Toronto led at half time by 11 to 8. The summary:

TORONTO		WESTERN ONTARIO
Allison, lf	rg, Monro	
Collins, rf	lg, Whitwill	
Ford, c	c, Hogan	
Gold, lg	rf, Gunn	
Wood, rg	lf, Hayter	

Score—Toronto 28, Western Ontario 25. Goals from floor—Allison 4, Collins 2, Sniderman 2, Ford, Gold for Toronto; Munro 4, Hayter 3, Whitwill, Gunn for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Wood 4, Allison, Sniderman, Caplan, Wagman for Toronto; Munro 3, Hogan, Hayter, Gunn, Zavitz for Western Ontario. Spares—Sniderman, Caplan, Wagman for Toronto; Chemiak, Zavitz for Western Ontario. Referee—Paul Miller, Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	5	8	78	46	39
London	16	7	8	66	48	39
Syracuse	17	5	9	92	73	39
Windsor	10	5	14	56	71	25
Detroit	9	2	18	48	66	20
Cleveland	7	4	19	63	99	18

RESULTS FEB. 4

Cleveland 2, Windsor 4.
London 0, Buffalo 0, overtime.

RESULT FEB. 5

Syracuse 5, London 1.

SYRACUSE IN TRIPLE TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6—Three teams are tied for first place in the International Hockey League as a result of week-end contests. Last night Syracuse Stars romped to a well-earned 5-to-1 victory over London Tecumsehs. As a result Syracuse now shares the lead with London and Buffalo. Saturday night London and Buffalo had battled to an overtime and scoreless tie at Fort Erie.

FOUR STRAIGHT FOR INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6—Cleveland Indians scored their fourth consecutive victory of their recent winning streak when they defeated Windsor Bulldogs here Saturday night 2 to 0. Jack Riley, Cleveland center, who was with Chicago Shamrocks last winter, scored both goals in the third period. It was Cleveland's first victory over Windsor this season. Alex Gray, veteran Cleveland center, who has been loaned to Windsor for the balance of the schedule, did not get into the game against his former mates.

MAKO VS. LEWIS IN FINAL

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—C. Gene Mako, 16, of Glendale, United States junior doubles tennis titlist, staged an upset here yesterday in defeating Lester R. Stoefen, sixth ranking player in the United States, 6—3, 8—6, in the semifinals of the Los Angeles metropolitan tennis championships. Mako is a freshman at the University of Southern California. He meets Elbert R. Lewis of the University of California at Los Angeles in the finals next Sunday.

ARMY POLOISTS DEFEAT YALE

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—Coming up from behind, the United States Military Academy team defeated Yale University here Saturday afternoon by a score of 7 to 6 in a fast and exciting game. Spectacular rallies in the fifth and sixth periods, with Sudduth scoring three goals and Thayer one for Army, while Yale was held to a single score by Baldwin, gave the game to Army.

TILDEN DEFEATS NUSSLEIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia defeated Hans Nusslein of Germany, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, at the Broadway Armory Saturday night. Some 2000 spectators applauded an excellent exhibition. Bruce P. Barnes defeated E. J. Paré, 7—5, and Tilden and Nusslein defeated Barnes and Paré, 6—4. Tilden says he will devote his time to coaching.

DEBEVOISE RETAINS TITLE

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (AP)—Robert L. Debevoise of Hartford and Greenwich, top seeded, won the Connecticut squash racquets championship over the week-end for the fourth successive year, coming from behind to defeat Donald Frame of Loomis Institute, 16—18, 11—15, 17—16, 18—16, and 17—10.

BOSTON RANGERS WIN TWICE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Boston Rangers, touring United States hockey team, defeated the Lawn Tennis Club Praha hockey team for the second time yesterday, 1 to 0. The Rangers won by the same score Saturday.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 62, Virginia 9.
Dartmouth 45, Springfield 32.
Iowa 39, Chicago 36.
Michigan State 54, M. Wesleyan 21.
West Point 48, New York 23.
Yale 40, Rutgers 31.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Marquette 7, Michigan Tech 2.
Middlebury 4, Colgate 3.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 1.
St. Cloud T. 5, Hamline 1.
West Point 4, New Hampshire 3.
Yale 5, St. Nicholas H. C. 2.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Baltimore 6, Virginia M. I. 5.
Chicago 10, Purdue 7.
New York 9, Alumni 8.
N. Y. Fencers Club 11, Annapolis 6.

Third Place Won By Plainfield C. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Round Matches W	L	W	L	P.C.
Downtown Athletic Club	3	0	14	1	1.000
Montclair Athletic Club	2	0*	9	1	1.000
Plainfield Country Club	2	2	7	12	.500
Englewood Field Club	1	3	7	13	.350
Staten Island Club	0	3*	3	12	.000

*One round unplayed.

WESTCHESTER DIVISION—Group 1

Racquet & S. C., Ardsley	3	0	9	6	1.000
Bronxville Field Club	2	1	11	4	.667
Sleepy Hollow C. C.	1	2	6	9	.333
West Point Officers C.	0	3	4	11	.000

Group 2

Greenwich Country C.	3	0	12	3	1.000
Apawamis Club	1	2	5	10	.333
Field Club, Greenwich	1	1*	5	5	.500
Round Hill Club	0	2*	3	7	.000

*One round unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 — Plainfield Country Club took third place in the New Jersey group of the Metropolitan Class C squash racquets team championship on Saturday, when its team defeated Staten Island Club on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2. The unbeaten teams of Downtown Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club will meet to settle the group title on the courts of the former. The summary:

Plainfield Country Club 3, Staten Island Club 2.

J. W. Zerega, Plainfield, defeated W. A. Xiques, 15—9, 16—17, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8.

John E. Bowe Jr., Staten Island, defeated Philip Vandeventer, 15—8, 9—15, 15—17, 15—12, 15—10.

Ernest F. Howard, Staten Island, defeated W. Seward Lyon, 15—5, 4—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—10.

W. M. Barr, Plainfield, defeated George W. Nixon, 15—8, 15—13, 15—11.

W. R. Parvin, Plainfield, defeated H. Pennington Miller-Jones, 15—7, 15—13, 8—15, 15—17.

The regular schedule in the two groups of the Westchester Division of the same championship was completed yesterday, and Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley qualified for the division playoff in the first group, while Greenwich Country Club came through in the second Both matches were played in the first group, Ardsley defeating Sleepy Hollow Country Club, 3 to 2, while Bronxville Field Club scored a clean sweep over the West Point Officers Club, 5 to 0. In the second, however, Greenwich Country Club won from Apawamis Club of Rye by default, while the other match, between Field Club of Greenwich and Round Hill Club, was postponed a week, though it cannot affect the result. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS
CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
—WESTCHESTER DIVISION

Group 1

RACQUET & SWIMMING CLUB OF ARDSLEY 3, SLEEPY HOLLOW C. C. 2

T. W. Kinney, Ardsley, defeated Thomas Carter, 17—15, 18—17, 16—17, 15—9.

A. W. Wilson, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Fred Moore, 15—13, 15—11, 10—15, 12—15, 15—10.

R. G. Oliver, Ardsley, defeated J. Graham, 15—10, 6—15, 15—9, 7—15, 18—17.

P. D. O'Brien, Sleepy Hollow, defeated F. D. Sherman, 15—13, 13—15, 18—15, 12—15, 15—12.

Charles Noyes, Ardsley, defeated J. G. Luke, 15—10, 12—15, 10—15, 15—8, 15—12.

BRONXVILLE F. C. 5, WEST POINT OFFICERS CLUB 0

J. F. W. Whitbeck, Bronxville, defeated Lt. J. H. Cranston, 15—10, 15—5, 15—3.

Victor Hockmeyer, Bronxville, defeated Lt. S. L. Ankenbrand, 18—15, 15—11, 15—9.

C. F. Hawkins Jr., Bronxville, defeated Lt. Mark McClure, 16—15, 15—13, 15—9.

W. M. Fischer, Bronxville, defeated Lt. W. M. Miley, 16—15, 15—4, 15—6.

K. R. Telfer, Bronxville, defeated Lt. Raymond Stone, 15—10, 15—16, 15—9.

CUNNINGHAM AND TOPPINO STAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham, sturdy miler from University of Kansas, has confirmed his position as personal nemesis to Gene Venske, the Pottstown (Penna.) flier, who holds the world's indoor mile record, and in doing so he probably earned the 1933 award of the Wanamaker Trophy, given annually in recognition of the outstanding performance at the Millrose games. The nomination for the Wanamaker award today appeared to lie between Cunningham and Emmett Toppino, the New Orleans sprint star, who outraced a fine field of dash men, including the speedy Californian, Frank Wykoff, and set a new world indoor record of 5.9s. for the 50-meter dash. Wykoff barely qualified for the final sprint by finishing second to Earl Widmyer of Maryland in his semifinal, then came in fourth behind Toppino, Ed Siegel of New York, and Widmyer. Other high lights of the Millrose meet included the victory in the Millrose 600 of Arnold Adams of Bates, who beat Bernie McCafferty, Newark, by two feet; a great 1600-meter relay in which Bill Carr, Pennsylvania's quarter miler and Olympic star, barely lasted to beat out Harry Hoffman of New York University on the anchor leg.

CAREY WINS FEATURE RACE

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—Bob Carey of Indianapolis, United States automobile racing champion last year, won the 100-mile feature race in the dirt track at Oakland Speedway yesterday in what track observers believe to be record-breaking time of 59m. 33.9s. American Automobile Association officials, computing his average speed at 100.7023 miles an hour, said unofficially Carey broke every dirt track record from one to 100 miles. Recognition must await official checking of the time. Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis placed second and Ernie Triplett of Los Angeles third, with Bill Cummings of Indianapolis; Rex Mays of Salpaugh of Hayward, Calif.; Chet Gardner of Long Beach, Calif. and Sam Palmer of Los Angeles trailed in that order. Carey, in the one-mile qualification, set a new American qualifying record of 34.09s. with a speed of 105.80 miles an hour. The former record was held by Shaw with 35.36s., a speed of 102.098 miles an hour.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	5	0	1	15	9	10
St. Louis	4	0	4	21	17	8
Kansas City	3	0	6	20	22	6
Wichita	2	0	3	10	18	4

RESULTS FEB. 4

St. Louis 4, Wichita 0.
Tulsa 2, Kansas City 1.

RESULT FEB. 5

St. Louis 7, Wichita 1.

RUTH ROBERTSON WINS

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (Canadian Press)—Ruth Robertson retained the ladies' singles badminton championship of Ontario Saturday, defeating her sister, Margaret Robertson, in the finals, 11—5, 14—12. Jack Taylor of Toronto retained the men's singles crown, defeating George Goodwin of Ottawa, 15—10, 15—10.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 23, Virginia M. I. 13.
P. and M. 34, M. I. T. 0.
Illinois 16, Chicago 16.
Michigan State 15½, Ohio State 12½.
Minnesota 21, Iowa 11.
Penn State 18, West Virginia 6.
W. and L. 16, North Carolina 13.
West Point 33, Rutgers 3.

INNINGS NOT FINISHED

BRISBANE, Queensl. Feb. 6 (AP)—The first innings of an exhibition cricket match between Queensland and the visiting English test-match team was still unfinished today after two day's play with Queensland all out for 201 and England 363 for 8 wickets.

ARGENTINA WINS 4 TO 1

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6 (AP)—Argentina defeated Uruguay, 4 to 1, in an international soccer match before a crowd of 70,000 yesterday. Another 20,000 were turned away for lack of seating space.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Chicago 9, Iowa State 5½.
Harvard 8½, 101st F. A. 5.
West Point 7, Yale 6.
Yale J. V. 13½, Boulde Brook 13½.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

New Yok A. C. 29, Annapolis 15.
Yale 27, Rutgers 24.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

West Point 2390, New York 2385.

SUTTER BEATS LOTT IN FINAL

Wins the Pan-American Tennis Tournament Singles Title

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University tennis star and third ranking player in the United States, took the measure of his finals opponent, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, yesterday, to win the singles championship of the Pan-American tennis tournament, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Later Lott, former Davis Cup player, teamed with Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., to defeat Sutter and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta for the doubles championship of the tournament. Lott and Covington won 6—4, 6—3, in a match which, by agreement on account of the approaching darkness, was awarded to the winner of two out of three sets.

Lott and Covington advanced from the semifinals by defeating Gustavo Vollmer of Havana and S. Jarvis Adams of Port Washington, L. I., 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Sutter entered the final singles with the opinion of tennis enthusiasts against his victory, in view of Lott's defeat of the Tulane star in the Miami Biltmore All-South competition at Coral Gables last week.

The New Orleans player, however, offered a determined and confident game and took an early lead that at no time was seriously threatened. Lott barely came through the semifinals, being forced to five sets before winning from Grant of Atlanta, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 1—6, 7—5.

Sutter required only three sets to defeat Jay L. Cohn of Chicago, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

PROVIDENCE HOLDS MARGIN IN LEAGUE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	14	5	8	74	57	34
Providence	15	3	9	71	60	33
Boston	13	4	9	78	57	30
New Haven	9	3	13	54	68	21
Quebec	7	2	19	60	95	16

RESULT FEB. 4

Providence 5, Boston 2.

RESULT FEB. 5

Boston 3, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—Scoring one goal in the first period and two more in the third, the Boston Cubs defeated the local New Haven Eagles, 3 goals to 1, here last night, in a Canadian-American Hockey League encounter. O'Neil scored the first goal on a pass from Lane. With New Haven pressing through the second period, the visiting defense stood firmly. Two more goals in the third period before New Haven tallied clinched the game for Boston. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Klein, Weir, Benson, lw	rw, Kuhn, Collings	
Cook, O'Neil, King	c	
	c, Keating, Paddon, L. Jackson	
Saunders, Davie, Buckles	rw	
	lw, Convey, Wilson, Burmister	
Jerwa, Warshawksi, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle, Radley	
Lane, Warshawski, rd	ld, Speyer, Doran	
Jackson, g	g, Roberts	

Score—Boston 3, New Haven 1. Goals—O'Neil, Saunders, Jerwa for Boston; Collings for New Haven. Assists—Lane, Jerwa for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Providence Reds secured and held an early lead against the Boston Cubs at the Boston Garden Saturday night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game to defeat the locals, 5 to 2. The visitors entered the game shorthanded, but managed to outplay the locals through the first period and held a 3-to-1 lead going into the third. Boston cut the margin to one goal at 10 minutes, but a penalty to the locals enabled Providence to score its next two goals 24 seconds apart. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Mondou, lw		
	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles	
Gaudreault, Alexandre, c		
	c, Cook, O'Neil, King	
McCully, Taylor, rw	lw, Klein, Weir, Benson	
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld	rd, Lane, Warshawski, Davie	
McVicar, Hinsperger, rd	ld, Jerwa, O'Neil	
Byrne, g	g, Jackson	

Score—Providence 5, Boston 2. Goals—Mondou 3, Alexandre 2 for Providence; Saunders, O'Neil for Boston. Assists—Alexandre, Hinsperger for Providence; Cook for Boston. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EASTERN MEET WON BY YALE SWIMMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—The Yale varsity swimming team outclassed Rutgers here Saturday evening in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association. The Eli won the swimming meet, 40 to 31, and the water polo game, 27 to 24. Walter Spence '34 of Rutgers, was the star of the meet, winning two first places as well as being a factor in his team's victory in the relay. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; J. S. Lee '33S, Yale, third. Time—24 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; Charles Harding 2d '35, Yale, second; H. B. Bishop '35, Yale, third. Time—55 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle — Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second; R. W. Wilson '35, Yale, third. Time—2m. 16s.

440-Yard Freestyle — Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, second; R. F. Correon '35, Yale, third. Time—6m. 6 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, second; W. A. Fisher Jr. '34, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 46 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr '34S, Yale; H. C. White '35, Rutgers, second; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, third. Time—2m. 32s.

Fancy Dive—Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale; W. D. Hosford Jr. '35, Yale, second; A. W. Heinzemann '35, Rutgers, third. Winner's points—82.01.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (T. F. Brick '34, N. M. Kramer '33, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Walter Spence '34); Yale (N. V. King '35S, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S, A. T. Hapke 3d '33), second. Time—3m. 41 3-5s.

HARVARD CLUB SURE OF CLASS A TITLE

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION STANDING
CLASS A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	27	3	.900
Union B. C.	20	10	.667
Newton Centre S. T. C.	18	12	.600
Harvard	17	13	.567
Quincy	14	16	.467
Walkover	9	21	.300
Harvard B. S.	8	22	.267
Lincoln's Inn	7	23	.233

Harvard Club of Boston clinched the Class A interclub title of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association over the week-end when it defeated Quincy Neighborhood Club, 5 to 0. The race for honors in this competition closes on Feb. 18, but as Harvard Club has a safe margin over its nearest rival, Union Boat Club, the remaining matches can have no bearing on the championship. Other results over the week-end in Class A were: Walkover, 3, Lincoln's Inn Society, 2; Union Boat Club, 3, Harvard University, 2; Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, 5, Harvard Business School, 0.

TORONTO SIX WINS IN LADIES' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 6—University of Toronto defeated Queen's University in the Ladies' Intercollegiate Hockey series here on Saturday by 1 to 0, Miss Atkinson scoring the only goal of the game on a lone rush midway through the second period. The game was exciting, but both teams showed lack of practice and missed several chances in front of the goal. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Starr, Samson, lw	rw, Cameron, Chambers	
Thompson, c	c, Chambers	
Fowler, Atkinson, rw	lw, Stewart, Cordy	
House, ld	rd, Ward	
Gow, rd	ld, Milne	
Dunlop, g	g, McGregor	

Score—Toronto 1, Queen's 0. Goal—Atkinson for Toronto. Referee—R. Smith, Kingston. Time—Three 15m periods.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 37, Vanderbilt 22.
American 32, Randolph Macon 31.
Annapolis 66, North Carolina 40.
Bluffton 40, Detroit C. C. 30.
Birmingham Southern 49, Howard 18
C. C. N. Y. 35, Rutgers 21.
California 28, Stanford 18.
Carthage 36, Illinois College 28.
Catholic U. 36, Baltimore 15.
Cincinnati 40, Miami 26.
Clark 38, Keene Normal 19.
Creighton 44, Washington 32.
Davidson 24, Lynchburg 21.
DeKalb 37, Illinois S. T. 36.
Duke 31, Virginia P. I. 25.
Duquesne 28, Westminster 25.
Eastern Kentucky 32, Berea 17.
F. and M. 34, Muhlenberg 28.
Erskine 29, Citadel 26.
E. Stroudsburg T. 55, Bloomsburg 42.
Evansville 36, W. Kentucky T. 30.
Georgia 40, Maryland 36.
Georgia Tech 37, Tennessee 23.
Gettysburg 55, Drexel 25.
Glenville 41, Salem 32.
G. Washington 76, Elon 21.
Hamilton 42, Mass. State 25.
Huntington 30, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 16.
Idaho 62, Montana 30.
Iowa S. T. 40, Columbia C. 20.
Ithaca 49, Trenton S. T. 41.
Kentucky Wesleyan 35, Centre 31.
Long Island 39, Gallaudet 29.
Louisville 45, Georgetown 15.
Loyola 41, Georgetown 31.
MacAlester 42, Augsburg 28.
Manhattan 36, Seton Hall 21.
Mankato 43, St. Cloud 34.
McGill 36, Queens 23.
Michigan State 29, Kalamazoo 12.
Middlebury 47, Norwich 29.
Mississippi C. 41, Miss. State 35.
Monmouth 29, Beloit 21.
Murray T. 52, Union 30.
Muskingum 31, Kent State 25.
New Hampshire 27, Conn. State 20.
Niagara 33, Canisius 32.
Northeastern 42, Brooklyn P. I. 39.
North Central 31, Millikin 26.
Northwestern 31, Wabash 24.
Notre Dame 39, Chicago 26.
N. Y. Aggies 37, Cathedral 25.
Oberlin 46, Denison 31.
Ohio 34, Ohio Wesleyan 29.
Ohio State 24, Minnesota 23.
Oklahoma A. and M. 33, Drake 16.
Oklahoma 31, Missouri 26.
Omaha 35, Kearney 21.
Oregon State 32, Washington 26.
Otterbein 69, Hiram 34.
Pittsburgh 42, West Point 25.
Providence 43, Springfield 25.
Southern Calif. 39, U. C. L. A. 33.
Southwestern L. A., Mississippi T. 36.
St. Bonaventure 35, Alfred 32.
St. John's 26, New York 19.
St. Lawrence 43, St. Michaels 25.
St. Mary's 27, St. John's 26.
Syracuse 35, Colgate 27.
Temple 47, Villanova 28.
Tennessee P. I. 39, Millsap 21.
Texas Christian 30, Arkansas 26.
Toronto 28, Western Ontario 25.
Tulane 35, Alabama P. I. 18.
Ursinus 46, Lebanon Valley 37.
Wagner 44, St. John's Pharmacy 34.
Washington C. 33, St. John's 31.
Waynesburg 56, Allegheny 26.
Wesleyan 37, Coast Guard 31.
West Virginia 47, Washington and Lee 45.
Wheaton 38, Chicago Y. C. 27.
William and Mary 49, Richmond 25.
Wofford 43, Charleston 37.
Wooster 46, Ohio Northern 25.
Yale 33, Pennsylvania 26.

DANN WINS GOLF FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6—Carl M. Dann Jr. of Orlando Saturday won the sixth annual United States championship of golf club champions, defeating Isaac L. Merrill of Camden, Maine, a student at Rollins College, Winter Park, 3 and 4, in their 36-hole final-round match over the St. Augustine Links. Dann, who has won this title before, was 2 up at the end of the first 18 holes, and displaying brilliant long iron and approach shots, easily won from Merrill, who on many occasions found the traps a handicap, and lost control of his putter in the afternoon play. The course was heavy following rain, and strong winds bothered the contestants.

SNO BIRDS WIN TITLE

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—Raymond F. Stevens, piloting the Sno Birds of the Lake Placid club, Saturday won the American Athletic Union of the United States junior four-man bobsleigh title on the Mount Van Hoevenberg run. Stevens's sled had a total time for the three heats, each of one mile and a half, of 5m. 47.43s. His sleigh sped down the ice track on the third heat at 1m. 53.32s., which is 96 one-hundredths of a second faster than

British Industries Fair Attests Surge in the Tide of Commerce

Acceptance of Invitations Issued by Department of Overseas Trade Doubles Record—Floor Space Taken by Exhibitors Reaches High Mark

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That shy bird, the overseas buyer, is this year showing vastly more interest than ever before in the British Industries Fair opening in London and Birmingham on Feb 20.

Francis Bret Harte's "Truthful James" half a century ago asked:

"Do I sleep, do I dream?
Do I wonder and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or are visions about?"

And hard-pressed British employers from nearly every hitherto depressed industrial center between Dundee and London have begun to make similar half-believing inquiries. Manchester cotton spinners, Bradford wool combers, Birmingham fancy-goods workers, Wolverhampton automobile makers, Sheffield cutlers, Cardiff coal owners, and Newcastle-on-Tyne iron and steel masters are rubbing their eyes in wonderment.

All these entrepreneurs have become so accustomed in the past to getting, year after year, from the overseas buyers to whom they appeal, the discouraging rejoinder—"Yes, the quality of your goods may be right, but the prices are all wrong," that they can hardly believe in the reality of the change they now see before them. Yet the evidence that this almost magic transformation has actually come about seems difficult to controvert.

On Self-Supporting Basis

The world's demand for goods was never at a lower ebb than today. But the British Department of Overseas Trade has received 50 per cent more acceptances than in any previous year from those it has invited to attend its coming British Industries Fair.

For the first time it has been found possible to organize the show upon a self-supporting basis. This change had its origin in economy measures forced upon the Government by the hard necessities of trade conditions. But so active has become the demand for British goods that no diminution in either the size or the attractions of the fair has had to be made.

For the first time since the fair was started in 1915, the annual government grant of £25,000 has been withdrawn. For the first time buyers' tickets to the exhibition galleries, instead of being distributed free, as in the past, have become so sought after that a 2s. fee has been placed upon them to insure that they shall be accepted only by those who really mean to attend.

"We have no option but to come here this year. There is a 30 per cent advantage in buying in sterling as opposed to gold," said a member of a group of Scandinavian buyers who recently arrived in London.

"If we can't sell our goods at present we never shall," admitted a British manufacturer in reply.

This interchange sums up the position.

Ever since September, 1931, when Britain went off gold, the purchasing value of sterling has been to a large extent stable in terms of commodities, whereas that of gold-using lands has continued to go up. The Midland Bank, one of Britain's giant quintet of national financial institutions, says in its Monthly Review: "While the internal purchasing power of the pound is little if any larger than a year ago, that of the dollar has increased substantially."

This means that British factories, over an appreciable period of time, have been enjoying respite from that progressive fall in wholesale commodity prices which has adversely affected business in the United States, France, Germany and Belgium.

It may be an open question as to how long it may be necessary to wait before this state of things is brought to an end—whether by international agreement at the long-discussed World Economic Conference, or by other means. But, for the time being, as the British Industries Fair is beginning to prove, such world business as still exists is gravitating to off-gold-standard countries.

Three Exhibition Places

The British Industries Fair has thus found lessees for a larger area of exhibition floor space than ever before, alike in its galleries at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, where heavy industries are concentrating their exhibition, in the "White City," London, and at "Olympia," London, where lighter classes of goods are to be shown.

In Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, everything from the biggest rock-excavators and traction locomotives to the minutest gadgets in airless injection cold-starting oil engines and wireless components are on exhibition. One may wander for miles through up-to-date showrooms filled with the newest marvels of machinery, metallurgy and hardware.

Glowing blast furnaces at night light up a tumulus marking the site of a Norman castle near by. History going back to even earlier days also thrusts its head into the picture. The very name of Bromwich may be derived from Bromwycham, Saxon version of Birmingham, a place which can thus boast an antiquity not usually associated with the manufactures for which it is known today.

White City and Olympia

The White City and Olympia in London are of more modern origin, though both are situated within the limits of what in Saxon days was the forest of Kyningstun (King's End Town) traversed by Alfred the Great when he recaptured the capital of Britain from invading hordes of Danes.

The White City first became famous in 1908 when its stadium was the scene of international Olympic Games, and its spacious pavilions housed a Franco-British exhibition. It is now, as part of the British Industries fair, a comprehensive emporium of everything of domestic use, including clothing and other textiles of wool, cotton and silk, also foodstuffs, and such goods as chemicals, furniture and photographic supplies.

Olympia is a huge glass-roofed building covering six acres of ground. It was opened in 1886 and has since been used for exhibitions, tournaments and automobile, airplane and cycle shows. Its present contents include a vast assortment of personal and other goods of the less bulky kinds. Cutlery, haberdashery, crockery, glassware, stationery, leather manufactures and toys are among them, the whole covering generally the secondary industries of Britain.

Only the actual manufacturer or his immediate agent for each article has been allowed to exhibit. Buyers therefore in every section of the fair are assured of being able to go direct to the headquarters of supply.

Adequate Facilities Provided

Postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities are provided and special arrangements have been made whereby visitors can have their correspondence addressed to them at the fair. Generous restaurants, buffets and tea rooms are part of the installation.

The evidence which the fair affords of the revival of interest in British trade does not stand alone. The London Stock Exchange has of late substantially marked up its quotations for the securities of most of what are regarded as the sounder of the commercial companies engaged in the British textile and heavy industries trades, including alike those concerned with cotton, iron and steel and coal.

British railway bonds and shares have also had a rising market in anticipation of some restoration of hitherto desperately reduced traffic. A tide of British pensioners and other rentiers hitherto marooned overseas for reasons of cost-of-living, has begun to set toward British ports.

The final quarter of the past year shows on balance a net reduction of 133,724—instead of the customary winter-season increase—in the stupendous army of Britain's 2,723,287 unemployed.

LESS WHEAT ACREAGE IN INDIA

ROME, Feb. 4—Area sown to wheat in India is 31,000,000 acres, compared with 33,000,000 in 1932, the International Institute of Agriculture announced.

Britain Invites Overseas Buyers to Display of Its Choice Wares

Upper—The Christian Science Monitor-London News Agency. Lower—By F. R. Logan, London

THREE EXHIBITION HALLS ARE NEEDED TO HOUSE WIDE RANGE OF MANUFACTURES

Upper—Novel Models of Commercial and Shipping Activities Are Typical of Exhibits at British Industries Fair Held in London and Birmingham. Lower—Parking Place Adjoining Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Where Heavy Industries Show Products.

Business Gravitates To Government Control

(Continued from Page 1)

clusively within the sphere of private enterprise, although in some cases it has been found necessary to include references to the so-called "public utility" class—gas, water, electric light and so forth. The question of state control of currency emissions has been touched upon, but not in any detail.

One of the most interesting tendencies that the survey reveals is a growing propensity for the state and private enterprise to go into partnership.

Thus in Great Britain, there is a steadily mounting list of important undertakings in which the state provides part or all of the capital and takes a corresponding share of the profits, while either leaving private enterprise a free hand in the management, or refusing to make the business side of the concern the sport of politics.

Similarly in Germany, the state has acquired financial control in the last two years of some 40 to 50 per cent of the iron and steel industry and about 50 per cent of the joint stock banks. In the same period it has obtained a large and sometimes a controlling interest in shipping companies, electrical industries, aluminum plants, fertilizer factories and so forth. Yet it steers comparatively clear of direct state management.

Private Industry Lags

Recently the von Papen government called a halt and expressed a wish to take the state out of industry, but it is by no means certain that the trend will be in this direction. Moreover, state subventions naturally mean state supervision even if there is no overt interference.

However, while industry is in the doldrums, as at present, private enterprise seems content to let this state of affairs continue. But what will happen when the expected recovery takes place? Will industry and banking chafe at state control? Will the state relax its grip when profits begin to come in? And what will be the effect of the competition of the state-controlled industry with all the financial resources of the nation behind it upon the privately owned and run concerns?

France, like Great Britain and Germany, has made considerable strides along the road of state participation in industry but on different lines. For example, all the industrial alcohol in France is produced by a monopoly under the direct control of the explosives department.

The monopoly dates from 1919 when it was formed to take care of the large stocks left over from the war. It now makes a yearly profit of about 900,000,000 francs ($225,000,000). The French state is also interested in fertilizer plants, coal mines and steamship companies.

In all European countries the radio is controlled, and generally operated, by the state. The municipalities, or the state, own most of the airdromes and operate most of the seaports. Matches are a monopoly of the state in a majority of countries.

In some of the industrially backward countries, the state has long had a close grip on industry. In a few it is even a retailer. In Roumania there is a strong body of opinion which without being in the least communist advocates a state monopoly of all industry and commerce. The Roumanian state already owns oil pipe-lines, fisheries, half a dozen merchant vessels, the entire tobacco industry, supplies of mineral water, bathing establishments and printing plants. It also runs a "pawn shop" where people may pledge valuables of various kinds as security for loans. Switzerland is another country, of several, where the state runs the "pawn shops."

In Poland, state trading is in an advanced stage of development. In Bulgaria, the largest coal mine in the country at Pernik, near Sofia, is under the direct management of the Ministry of Industry. It handles some 1,200,000 tons of coal each year. All the 136 mineral springs exploited in Bulgaria are run either by the state or municipalities.

The Bulgarian state has been in business since Turkish times—which came to an end in 1878. There is nothing communistic about its control which rather reflects the patriarchal organization of the Bulgarian nation with its strong insistence on family ties.

State-Owned Land

The state and the communes own one-third of the land in Bulgaria. They supply most of the animals for breeding. The Ministry of Education manages theaters, operas and movies. The state also runs the largest printing plant in the country, one of the largest lumber mills and is part owner of the Bulgarian Mercantile Marine.

Speaking more generally, it can be said that Eruopean governments today control wholly or partially numerous banks—not only "banks of issue" but ordinary banking houses. They own and run steamship lines, wheat-grinding mills, iron and steel works, coal mines, railways, horse-breeding establishments, salt mines, motorbus lines, fisheries, shipbuilding plants, oil wells, fertilizer factories, forests, harbors, retail shops for the sale of tobacco, liquor, matches.

Another portent of the times is the way in which municipalities are stepping beyond the limits of public utility in their industrial and business undertakings. Some of their new lines of endeavor have already been noted.

Another outstanding instance is the gigantic housing scheme planned and executed, even down to the making of the bricks, by the Vienna Municipality.

London Builds Houses

The London County Council, too, has built many thousands of houses in the past deiade, but it leaves the actual construction work to private enterprise. Similarly, Paris has embarked on a plan to build 100,000 apartments by 1936.

Many, but by no means all, of the state-run business are legacies of the pre-war past, and nearly all of the joint state-private partnerships have blossomed since the war. They conform to no model, but spring with bewildering diversity from the needs of the moment. Some are entered into voluntarily; others are forced upon the state at the dictates of adversity.

Details of the extent to which states and municipalities are launching forth on this uncharted sea are to follow country by country and day by day in the columns of the Monitor. The picture which will be unfolded is one which merits close attention. For it carries the outline of a development which is beginning to play a decisive rôle in the forward march of the twentieth century.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the followingn:

Joseph M. Minnie, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick Sessler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Carrie Goldsmith, Leavenworth, Kan.
Miss Bessie Goldsmith, Boston, Mass.
Bruce Cargen, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert Tallini, Arlington, Mass.
Jack W. Hawkins, Cambridge, Mass.
John Sullivan, Cambridge, Mass.
Fred Stockwell, Belmont, Mass.
Howard Mull, Warren, Ohio.

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*†Britannic (M. V.) Fri. Apr. 7 — *†Britannic (M. V.) Fri. May 5
*Not calling Boston. †Via Cobh and Galway. ‡Calls Halifax, N. S.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a sparkling February night. The beautiful snow had fallen that day all over the village in which Little Cat lived, and now the moon looked in through the window of the cozy kitchen where Little Cat slept in his basket behind the stove. Little Cat purred in his sleep, and in the hall outside the kitchen door Grandfather Clock talked to himself,

"Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
I like to say
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
All through the day.
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
It's my delight
To say Tick-tock
All through the night.
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
And when it's time—
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
I strike a chime.
Now I must do—
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!
That duty too.
It's twelve o'clock."

And Grandfather Clock struck 12 times. When Grandfaher Clock struck once Little Cat lifted one ear. When he struck twice Little Cat lifted two ears. When he struck six times Little Cat lifted his head. And when he struck 12 times Little Cat lifted himself out of his basket and stood on the floor.

"Twelve o'clock!" said Little Cat. "Time to be up and about. But that was a good sleep!"

So he did his exercises, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, took his little cane out of the basket, and let himself out of the house.

"What a night!" said Little Cat, standing on his hind legs and leaning on his cane like a little gentleman. "What a sparkling night! Oh, those people, those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!" Then he tucked his cane under his left front leg and went on down the street, purring a lively tune and stepping out briskly on his hind legs like a little gentleman. When he came to the Smiths' house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard, he turned in at the gate and went briskly around the corner of the house. He rapped briskly on Dog Wow's house with his cane.

"Sleepy! Sleepy!" said Little Cat. "Wake up and get up, Dog Wow. You are missing a most sparkling night."

Dog Wow's Cold Weather Cap

Dog Wow looked out through his door.

"I was just putting on my cold weather cap with ear lappets," said Dog Wow. "But why so brisk, Little Cat?"

"It's this sparkling night, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "It exhilarates me. It makes one feel like a new animal."

"I have no desire to feel like a new animal, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But I agree with you that there is something exhilarating in such a sparkling night."

Little Cat and Dog Wow walked briskly along the street, Little Cat walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman, and Dog Wow stepping along on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. Even so, Little Cat had to raise his little voice as high as he could, for Dog Wow's winter cap came down over his ears and made him a bit hard o' hearing.

"I beg your pardon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but would you mind saying that again. And a little louder, if you don't mind."

"I was saying, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, lifting his voice, "that there is a new child in our village. She came today to play with the children in my house."

"A fair little girl, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "a sweet child with blue eyes and flaxen curls?"

"You describe her exactly, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "A sweet child with blue eyes and flaxen curls."

"It must be the same, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Do you know her name? She is one of the family that have come to live in the new house on Buttercup Road."

"Her name, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "is Rosabel Lee."

"I have met that child, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but I did not know her name. A few days ago I was passing the new house on Buttercup Road and I observed that it was occupied. A sweet child with blue eyes and flaxen curls was swinging on the gate. She said 'Good Doggie, good Doggie.' I wagged my tail. She got down from the gate and patted my head. I wagged more and more. Then she said 'Good Doggie, wait a minute,' and went into the house. So I waited a minute, and when she came out she gave me a bone. I have the bone yet."

"It was a sweet thing for Rosabel Lee to do, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But she seemed to me just that kind of a child. I am not surprised."

Children's Strange Ways

They continued talking about children they knew and how different they were in the way they behaved with cats and dogs. There were some children, said Little Cat, who seemed to delight in carrying you about upside down and never seemed to think whether they would like to be carried about upside down themselves.

Dog Wow said that never happened to him because he was too big for any child to carry about, but that if he were a cat and anybody carried him about upside down he thought he would scratch.

Little Cat shook his head and said that the child didn't know any better, so there was nothing for a cat to do but be patient and good-natured while being carried about upside down, although of course sometimes it did take a good deal of patience and good nature.

Now and then they stopped to enjoy the moonlight sparkling on the ice-covered snow, or icicles hanging from a snow-covered tree. They passed Buttercup Road and were well beyond the corner when Little Cat pointed with his cane to something lying on the sidewalk a little distance ahead of them.

"I believe somebody has lost a letter out of his pocket, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"It looks like a letter, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

The Valentine

"It doesn't look like any letter I ever saw, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, as they came nearer. "It's too fancy for a letter. It has hearts and flowers all over it, and the edges are scalloped, and I don't see any writing."

"It's what they call a valentine, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I've seen them in the shop windows on Main Street. There is a day every year called Valentine Day, and on that day if one person admires another person the person who admires the other person sends the admired person a valentine. I have heard the custom discussed."

"It's a pretty thing, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, leaning on his cane and looking at the valentine. "And a pretty custom. I have heard the children in my house talking about valentines, but I didn't know what they meant."

"Tomorrow, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "is Valentine Day. I expect that some child was going to send another child this valentine, and lost it. Too bad! Too bad!"

"It can't be helped now, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But such a pretty valentine ought not to be wasted. It ought to be sent to somebody."

"We can't send it through what they call the Post Office, Little Cat."

"It would have to be in an envelope," said Dog Wow.

"And it would have to have what they call a postage stamp on it, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "They wet the envelope with their tongues and fasten it up, and then they wet the postage stamp with their tongues and stick it on the envelope."

"We might poke it right in front of somebody's door, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"We might do that, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But whose door?"

"Rosabel Lee's, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"We could hardly do better, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We will put it in front of the door. And then you can stand on your hind legs and press the thing that makes the bell ring. And then somebody will come to the door and see the valentine and know it must be for Rosabel Lee. It will be the first valentine Rosabel Lee gets."

So Dog Wow carefully picked up the valentine, holding it by one corner, and they turned back toward Buttercup Road. Dog Wow went on all fours to make sure that he wouldn't sit down unexpectedly on the slippery sidewalk and drop the valentine. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, tapping the sidewalk with his cane and cheerfully purring a little purr. The moonlight sparkled on the roof of Rosabel Lee's house and on the snow-covered rose bush in the garden and on the icicles hanging over the front door.

The house, of course, was quite dark, and Rosabel Lee, her father and mother and the cook and the maid and the man-of-all-work were all fast asleep. Dog Wow and Little Cat climbed the two stone steps that led to the door, and Dog Wow carefully laid the valentine in front of it. Then he stood on his hind legs and with his left front paw he pushed hard on the button that rings the bell.

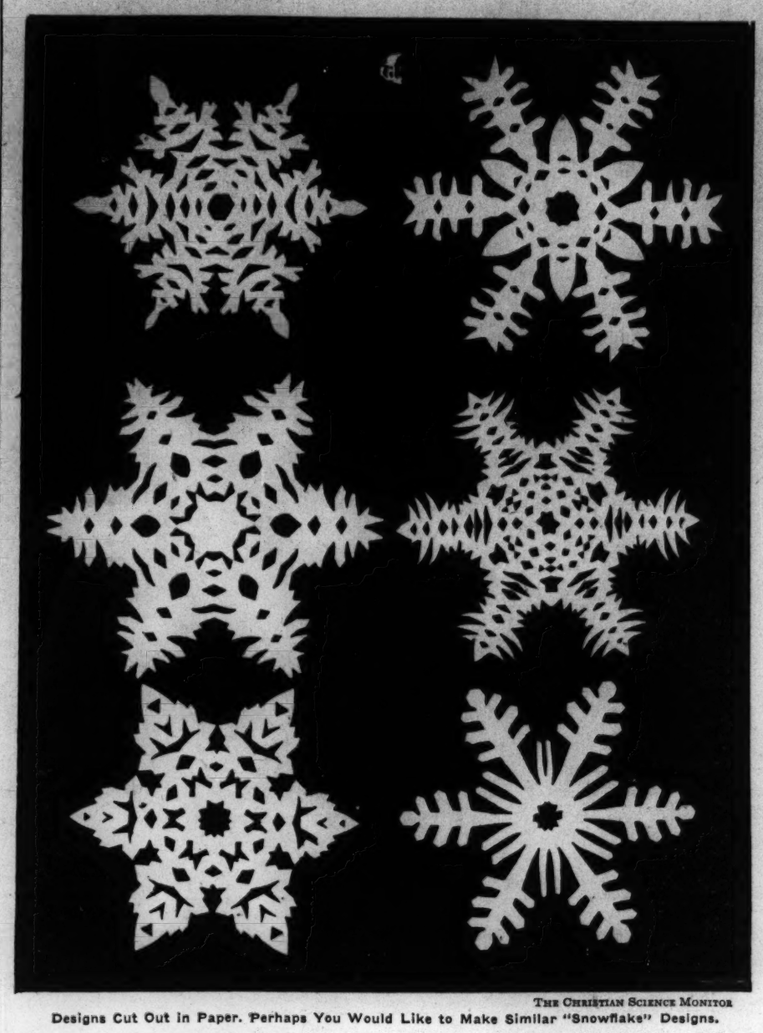
"Ring it again, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "to make sure somebody hears. And then I think we had better hurry away."

So Dog Wow pressed the button again.

"I hear it, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I guess that is enough. Now let's hurry away. You take my cane."

Dog Wow took Little Cat's cane in his teeth, so that Little Cat could run on all fours, and they hurried away till they came to the corner of Buttercup Road. There they stopped and Dog Wow gave Little Cat back his cane.

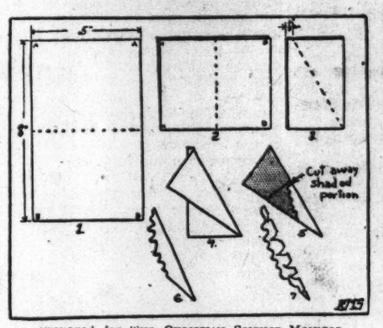
"Oh, those people! those people!" said Little Cat, leaning on his cane. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and sending a beautiful valentine to Rosabel Lee. What fun! What fun!"



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Designs Cut Out in Paper. Perhaps You Would Like to Make Similar "Snowflakes" Designs.

Making Paper "Snowflakes"

MANY readers of this page live in places where it never snows, or at least very rarely. Others, who live where the colder months bring snowstorms, have perhaps examined at one time or another some of the tiny snowflakes as they settled gently on a coatsleeve or other dark-colored object. As you probably know, these flakes



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Diagram Showing How to Make Your Own "Snowflakes."

are formed by tiny drops of rain which freeze in the cold air high up in or near the clouds. In freezing, the drop of water forms into tiny geometrical crystals, usually hexagonal, or six-sided, in shape, and very beautiful in design. With the aid of microscopic cameras many photographs have been made of such flakes. Mr. W. A. Bentley, of Jericho, Vt., has probably the largest collection of such photographs, for he has over 4800, no two of which are just alike. Viewed through a magnifying glass, the tiny snowflakes are wonderfully beautiful.

How would you like to make some hexagonal paper "snowflakes" of your own similar in design to those shown? A few sheets of thin white paper, 5 in. by 8 in. in size, and a pair of sharp scissors are all one needs. Hold one sheet in an upright position. (See Fig. 1.) Fold this so that the bottom edges, "B-B," meet at the top, "A-A." (See Fig 2.) Fold again so that the right-hand edges, "D-D," meet with the left-hand edges, "C-C." (See Fig. 3.) Fold down the upper corner as indicated by the dotted line. This fold should be from a point ⅛ inch from the upper left-hand corner to the lower right-hand corner. When folded it will appear as in Fig. 4. Finish by folding up the lower left-hand corner so that it appears as in Fig. 5.

With sharp scissors cut away the portion which appears as shaded in Fig. 5. Use your own imagination in cutting, making the edge irregular or jagged, but following no particular design. This leaves you with a folded piece similar to Fig. 6. Next cut out little irregular jagged notches on the remaining folded edges, so that it finally appears similar to Fig. 7.

When this is carefully unfolded and pressed down flat on a piece of black paper, or other dark surface, you will find your "snowflake." By varying the cuts made in the folded papers you can get some very realistic looking "snowflakes."

Hidden States

The names of five of the United States are hidden in the following sentences. See if you can find them.

1. Betty, your doll is in Diana's room.
2. Where has Paul's piece of gold ore gone?
3. Will the laundryman bring home the washing tonight?
4. Esther, Maryl and Kathryn are coming to the party.
5. We will all meet at the main entrance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

Doing Days

Yes, I know how—
Please don't help me,
Just go away
And quite forget me.

It's not easy
Not at all,
My bootie's holes
Are 'xtremely small;

But it's my job,
And I can do it—
Try once again—
Why see, I'm through it!

A. B. D.

Mail Bag

Santa Monica, California

Dear Tabitha Twitchett:

Last month, Dec. 12, to be exact, your letter, written from Brookline, Massachusetts, appeared in The Monitor and my Missy called my attention to it. In it you said that you were four months old and that you'd like to hear from other cats of your age, so maybe that means me. I was four months old on Dec. 16, 1932.

When I was about two months old I left my mother and sisters in the country and took a half hour trip to Santa Monica where there was a new home waiting for me. At first I was a little surprised but as there were two friendly seven-year-old twin cats already in it—Beau Brummel is the name of the black and white one, and his orange, or red brother is called Tobey—and as all of us are Persians and Native Sons, I wasn't lonesome at all. Maybe you don't know that out here in California you imagine you're ever so superior if you're a Native Son or Daughter. My Missy and Master are only transplanted New Yorkers but they feel they climbed up a bit in the social scale when the twins, then only six weeks old, came to live with them, and they're sure that I've given them an extra boost.

I note that you nearly fell into the bathtub one day. Do you ever play in it when it has no water in it? I do, quite often, in one of ours. I'll describe my game and then you can try it. I get up on a stool which stands at the sloping end of the tub and then I put my front paws on the tub and slide down to the bottom, when I chase my tail for a minute or so and then hop out and try it again. It's great sport!

But what I'm longing to do is to drink out of the faucet in the way Tobey does. He stands on the edge of the tub, grips the faucet with his front paws, balancing himself, and then holds his mouth under the faucet and sucks until a little water comes. If Missy hears him then she hurries and turns on a small stream so that he can get a good drink. I have watched him many times and this morning I tried to copy him but I couldn't quite reach the faucet with my mouth.

Missy thinks I'm stupid because she can't teach me to jump over her hands as they do, but I consider that just a silly trick and it doesn't interest me. I had been with her less than a week when I learned to stand on my hind legs whenever offered a saucer of food. I saw the big boys do that and it appealed to me as the mark of a thoroughbred, as a dignified appreciation of the service rendered in preparing a meal for me. But why jump when there's no occasion to do so? I just won't!

We have a lovely place of our very own where we play when we get tired of staying indoors. In the grounds behind the house a space about 50 feet square is inclosed by a high ornamental wire fence so constructed that we can't climb out of it, and other cats can't climb into it.

We have trees to climb—a fig tree, an almond tree, two lemon trees, a jacaranda, and an acacia—bushes to hide under, and a two-room bungalow with carpet on the floor for refuge in case of rain. This was built for Beau and Tobey but Tobey says I may have his room as he'd just as lief take shelter under one of the low-growing shrubs.

I haven't been out in a heavy rain yet as there hasn't been one since I arrived. But we did have one showery day some weeks ago which puzzled me very much. What makes the clouds leak sometimes? Do you know? I don't, and even wise old Beau can't tell me.

I love our Persian garden and am contented to stay in it, but the big boys get restless once in a while and then Missy takes them—one at a time—out on a leash. If she says, "Want to take a walk?" they come running to the garden gate and hold up their heads for the leash to be put on. I don't like a leash, but I enjoy going for an automobile ride.

This, like yours, is a long letter, but that's not because I have double paws like you, for I haven't, but is due to the fact that I have a typewriter that doesn't know enough to stop when once it gets going.

With kind purrsonal regards, dear Tabitha Twitchett, and hoping you'll never have icicles on your whiskers—the greatest danger to mine is thorns on the rose bushes—I am, Yours purringly,

Tam O'Shanter

Satanta, Kansas

Dear Editor:

When I was a little boy four years old, Daddy gave me a little dog. I named him Snubs because I liked to read about Snubs in the Monitor. My little brother calls him Snubby. I have a number of Children's pages saved, as I like to read the Mail Bag. I should like to receive letters from foreign countries from children who can read and write English. I should also like to exchange stamps as I have just started a stamp collection.

We live on the prairie in the great wheat belt. We have about four dozen chickens and three rabbits. Susie and Billy are a pair of Chinchillas, Snowball is a great big snow-white Rajah. My sister and I take care of them every morning. I am 9 years old and my Daddy is a mail carrier. My sister Ruth is 11 years old, my brother Frank is 4, and my little baby brother Ross is only two months old.

Keith Albert S.

Worcester, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor, and I hope to gain correspondents in different parts of the world. I should like to tell you something of my home city.

Worcester is situated in central Massachusetts. It is a manufacturing center, specializing in steel products. It is also the fourth largest city in New England. Like Rome, Worcester is built on seven hills. It has many parks and attractive drives.

I am 11 years old and I am in the sixth grade at school. My hobby is stamp collecting, and I love to read. Promising to answer all letters promptly,

Charles C. M.

Altadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 9 years old, and I should very much like to hear from girls my age, especially from Holland and Japan and Honolulu, who can read and write in English. I always welcome our Monitor because I love to read the Children's Page and Snubs and Waddles.

I love pets of all kinds. I also enjoy painting, drawing, and designing paper doll clothes. I like to plant seeds, and watch a garden grow, and since the rain all the plants are growing well. Hoping for a letter soon.

Marylin W.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Sangamon
for Boys 12th Season
All camp activities—free riding, gardening and farming. Fee $180 eight weeks. Winter vacations. Adults $15 per week. Leaflets.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Pittsford, Vermont

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
Maintains high standard of camping

RIDE SWIM HIKE
Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Director
1625 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

The open road

SUPPOSE you came suddenly upon two roads. One straight, well-trodden . . . the other thin and twisting off into undergrowth. If you didn't want to arrive at any place in particular, you might choose the latter. But not otherwise.

Before you, as buyer, run two roads. One is the road of knowledge of an advertised product. Thousands use it. There's no mystery about it, no doubting, nothing hidden. It leads the way definitely to a fountain pen, a floor wax, a tooth paste that will give you satisfaction. When you use an advertisement, you use an open road.

When you don't use advertisements, you go the doubtful road. You have only hazy knowledge of the product ahead. No trademark or name to depend upon guides you. The result may or may not be worth the effort. You don't know.

Read the advertisements. Anything widely advertised—breakfast food, hammer, face cream—has proved itself good by advertising.

Advertisements put you on the open road to satisfaction

THE HOME FORUM

An Apology for a Silver Ball

IN REALITY no apology is needed, for the Silver Ball is beautiful and beauty is sufficient in itself. It needs no defense. The minute I saw the Silver Ball, I knew that it must be mine.

Those who had sent me a present of some money, asking me to choose a gift for myself, had added: "Get something useful, something you really need." Well, much of it had gone in buying presents for those who might otherwise have had none; little children without toys, older folk who seemed forgotten. Who could say that this was not needful spending, since to confer happiness is so primary a need? Yet, though that gift-giving was indeed a happy gift to myself, it was not precisely what my friend, the donor, had intended. At times I thought: "What shall I buy?" and conscientiously responded: "Something useful—Yes, of course, something really useful. Perhaps a pair of gloves—so necessary; or one of those many things so much needed for the house." And then, after all, I went out and bought on impulse what, by the last stretch of reasoning, no truly practical person could define as "useful." I bought, in fact, the Silver Ball.

Not useful? Well, perhaps not. Yet how I needed that Silver Ball! For long I had desired one. They seemed such beguiling, delightsome things. A Hungarian once told me that, in old Hungarian gardens, it was customary to hang such balls about to catch the light and reflect the view. The saleafolk, too, who keep little stalls for nuts and sweets and aniseed biscuits at Italian fairs, have a habit of hanging rows of these glittering balls along the front of their stalls; and often I have paused to look at the pictures of the surrounding scene which each presented, ruby-red or gold or sapphire-blue.

* * *

I never saw them, however, on sale in any shops until one day, buying toys in a large bazaar, I passed through the glass department and there was the Silver Ball, larger, lovelier, than any I had ever seen.

It was surrounded by others, crimson, purple, green, gold, all gleaming and iridescent; but none of these gave so true, so shining, so clear a reflection. They darkened the sky and altered the color of the sun; they rendered the surroundings in wonderful colors, it is true, but under the semblance of a transformation scene in some Christmas pantomime. Whereas the Silver Ball reflected the true tints, yet with an added brilliancy and radiance lent by its own radiant silver surface.

Instantly I knew that I must have the ball. It was my ball. Its place was with me, not in that bazaar.

"How much does that ball, that beautiful Silver Ball cost?" I asked the nearest attendant. He was absorbed in counting and arranging dozens of table glasses at the moment, but he evidently recognized the urgency in my voice, for he came promptly and told me. "Thirty cents."

Now, would any sensible person consider that thirty cents were spent "usefully" upon a Silver Ball? Yet was not this entrancing object, this perfect shining sphere, priceless? Beauty was before me, manifest in one shining globe, perfect in form, in radiance, in its potentialities for reflecting loveliness. I held it up by its ring. At once I focused in its shining surface, merged by its curves into forms and combinations of fresh and surprising grace, was the shop with its bright electric lamps, its rows of glittering white, ruby, emerald and golden glasses. Why, it was fairy land made visible, the commonplace glorified and revealed in fresh and enchanting combinations of color, relationship and form. Even the salesman, a stout and practical person, having looked once indulgently, looked a second time admiringly; and, when I followed the precious object to the packing and pay desk, even the clerks, brisk and impersonal young men, relaxed a little from their adamantine indifference to the goods that pass momentarily through their hands; and when, asked to indicate my purchase among those waiting to be reclaimed, I said, "The ball, the beautiful Silver Ball," the packer who slid it into a paper bag positively smiled upon my choice.

* * *

Of course, the purchase was an impulse. But how good it is at times to obey impulses; to throw away that caution and prudent consideration which often damp our spontaneity and becloud our days! Had I stopped to consider, I should no doubt be without my Silver Ball today. For who could go and seriously deliberate: "Can I afford, with so many claims and calls on every side, to buy a Silver Ball? Is it good sense? Is there, indeed, any sense at all in such a procedure? Shall I, after ripe consideration, take a street car and go into the city and buy that Silver Ball?" Why no, of course one cannot reason about such things. One either does them on the spur of the moment or not at all. Calculation, planning, second thoughts, have nothing to do with the Silver Balls of human experience. It is not often, indeed, that I, a frugal person, with a strong sense of the claims upon me, have these impulses to seize upon small, fragile, lovely and practically useless things; but, when I have yielded to them, I have never found cause for regret. I shall certainly never regret my Silver Ball.

Yet, as I carried it carefully home, I hoped it would be welcomed and appreciated there. Of course, I had a perfect right to spend my own money as I pleased: to buy myself any present I chose. But I did so desire that mutual understanding which would perceive the beauty, the inevitableness, of the Silver Ball; which would not even faintly disparage it as a piece of childish folly, the gratification of a silly whim.

It was a relief when my action was ratified by that One-Whose-Judgment-I-Respect, and who, having contemplated my ball in silence and asked, "Where did you get it?" approved my choice with the laconic pronouncement: "You did well."

My Silver Ball is, indeed, a never-failing delight to me. Sometimes I set it at rest upon the top of a vase of pale green glass in the middle of a room and, from whichever side one looks, one sees the surroundings reflected in new beauty, in fresh proportions and relations and curves. Sometimes I hang it at this window or that, and see scenes, lovely in themselves, lurking in its silver depths with a new arresting beauty: the hillside with the olives flickering and shining in the breeze, the cypresses pointing into the blue sky, the great white oxen stepping soberly along the furrows; or the far hill with the embattled tower rising upon it; or the view over the valley from which rise the marble belfries and cupolas of a lovely city. Even the commonplace lines of near-by walls, houses and gates, lacking actual beauty in themselves, become lovely and romantic when caught and transfigured and reflected in my Silver Ball. D. N. L.

A Block Print, Especially Cut by Charles Morton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Words Addressed to Winter

Be kind, I beg you, Winter, to this field.
The season changes; cover all with snow
Lying deep and silent; let flakes flow!
Investigate with fingers white the ready soil
Curled and quiet, after Summer's moil,—
Make overcoverings white but make them yield
To newer harvestings: Behold the fruit
Of last year vanishes to feed the root
Unborn; be obdurate but kind
To one who fumbles in your gusty wind.
I have addressed you so for sixty years,
Importuned gentleness with no reward.
So bows the servitor unto the lord
Of icy kingdoms far beyond all sight,
Imprisoned in the valley erudite
By uncaught answers loosed where no one hears.

* * *

Beneath an ermine covering are laid
To sleep in restless slumber globes of earth
That at my gentle touch will bring a birth
Perennial with each springtime when you go,
The forces wresting now to overthrow
Such tyranny; unsling the blade!
For I have seen a carpet, beaten gold
With beads of barley, green beneath,
And marvelous unfoldment in a leaf;
I have seen summers come and you were gone:
Green clover heads and violet-studded lawn
Where now you clutch us with a hand grown cold.
That you are slated for defeat is sure,
Beyond all doubting then of any kind;
The days are numbered twirling down the wind
And caught about the corners of the sun;
Upon your crusted whiteness boys may run
To spot the covering that now lies pure.
So then for deeper meditation, sad delight
Of whispered snowflakes, stars among the night,
Do I address you, beg you to keep warm
This fenced inclosure, safe from any harm.
More than seeds are covered in this ground,
More than buds to blossoms, growing brown
At summer's ending; more than all of these—
Long years of tending make me overwise
In ways of earth and growing, fruit and stems
Revealing undulations, diadems
Too lightly covered by this sweet disguise.

* * *

I am a confidant of little moles
Who live with roots of grasses insecure—
Unmindful that they build not to endure,
But rather at the plow's keen turning homeless lain
Will creep and find a clod beneath to build again;
Secure between the kind earth's multifolds.
With rain I am a favored intimate;
Of gray and silver patterns on the day
That sweep and melt in curtains far away,
Diffused on other hillsides far removed,
Forbidden not, nor ever are reproved—
And other emprise not to contemplate.

* * *

That tree, a gnarled apple, in this further zigzag
Singing the melodies of violin,
Gales for its bowing, across and out and in—
Well, I planted it and coaxed it into growth,
Outspreading limbs till I seem loath
To see it emulate a whipping flag
Shorn to your wind.

* * *

Yes, that pulsing brook
Chained in ice is my familiar friend,
Played me fair music you have turned to sad
Dark caroling of the joys I've had
Beside its flowing in the careless days—
This, too, merits remembrance and praise
Before your ice crusts melt unto an end.

* * *

Be not unkind, old Winter, to this field—
Rest gently on the standard of my years,
I am beyond intimidation or your fears
Only your lengthy tenure do deride—
This, I pray you, will you not divide,
Unloose a little and a little yield?
But if you will not, I would rather be
My sixty winters privileged to afford
Such seasons gathered in the heart,
Treasured in caverns held not to depart—
Than be inclined upon another hill
Where kinder seasonings unknown do fill
A row of empty coppers, never to hoard
The feathery feel of flakes, the thrusting rain,—
I should require my own hill again!

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

ΑΓΡΥΠΝΕΙΝ ΕΝ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Παῦλος ἔγραψεν εἰς τοὺς Κολοσσαεῖς. "Ἐμμένετε εἰς τὴν προσευχήν, ἀγρυπνοῦντες εἰς αὐτὴν μετὰ εὐχαριστίας," καὶ εἰς τοὺς Θεσσαλονικεῖς, "Ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε." Προφανῶς ὁ Παῦλος ἐγνώριζεν ὅτι ὁ καιρὸς διὰ προσευχὴν εἶναι καθ' ὅλον τὸν καιρόν, μὴ περιωρισμένος εἰς ὡρισμένας ἡμέρας ἢ ὥρας τυπικῆς λατρείας. Μετὰ τὴν ἀξιοσημείωτον αὐτοῦ προσηλύτισιν, ἤτις ἦλλαξεν ὅλην τὴν ἀποψιν αὐτοῦ περὶ ζωῆς, ἡ νέα τοῦ Παύλου ἀντίληψις περὶ Θεοῦ τὸν ἐβοήθησε νὰ θεραπεύῃ τὴν ἀσθένειαν καθὼς καὶ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν· καὶ ἐπανέφερε τὸν Εὔτυχον εἰς τὴν Ζωήν. Ἕνεκεν τῶν πολλῶν αὐτοῦ δοκιμασιῶν καθὼς καὶ τῶν πολλῶν του θριάμβων, οὐδεὶς ἐγνώριζε καλλίτερον ἀπὸ τὸν Παῦλον τὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς διδασκαλίας τοῦ Κυρίου, "Ἀγρυπνεῖτε καὶ προσεύχεσθε, διὰ νὰ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς πειρασμόν."

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι συχνάκις παραδέχονται τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς προσευχῆς, ταπεινῆς καὶ ἐπιμόνου, σιωπηλῆς ἢ ἀκουστῆς. Ἐν καιρῷ ἐντάσεως καὶ ὑπερεντάσεως ἢ ἐν αἰφνιδίῳ καὶ ἐπιτακτικῇ ἀνάγκῃ, ὅταν πᾶσα ὑλικὴ βοήθεια προδήλως δὲν ἐπιδέχεται συζήτησιν, πολλοὶ στρέφονται ἐκουσίως πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐν προσευχῇ. Εἶναι ἱκανοποιητικὴ πεῖρα νὰ στρέφεταί τις ὁλοκάρδως πρὸς τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην καὶ νὰ εὑρίσκῃ ἀπάντησιν εἰς τὴν προσευχήν του. Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, διὰ μέσου τῶν αἰώνων οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ἐβασίζοντο οὕτω εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἀνεγνώριζον τὴν παρουσίαν Αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐλάμβανον σωτηρίαν ἐκ τῆς καταστροφῆς.

Ἡ διδασκαλία "ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε" εἶναι ἐνίοτε δύσκολον 'ρητὸν διὰ τὸ ἄτομον νὰ ἀντιληφθῇ. Δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ διακρίνῃ τις εὐκόλως πῶς εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ κοινωνῇ σταθερῶς μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Ἐν τούτοις διὰ τῆς μελέτης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐπροχώρησαν εἰς καλλιτέραν ἀντίληψιν τῆς προσευχῆς· ἐκτιμῶσιν ἐν μέτρῳ τὴν παροῦσαν δυνατότητα τῆς συνεχοῦς πεποιθήσεως εἰς τὸν Θεόν. Ἐν τῷ ἐγχειριδίῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γ'ραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψει (σελ. 4), "Ὁ συνήθης ἀγὼν νὰ εἶναι τις πάντοτε καλὸς εἶναι ἀδιάλειπτος προσευχή." Ὁ ὁρισμὸς οὗτος εἶναι ἁπλοῦς. Ὁ ἀγὼν "νὰ εἶναι τις πάντοτε καλός" ὑπονοεῖ σταθερὰν φρούρησιν τῆς σκέψεως ἡμῶν, διότι αἱ πράξεις εἶναι πάντοτε τὸ ἄμεσον ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς σκέψεως, καὶ ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἀγαπᾷ τις, καὶ περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἐνδιατρίβει ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ του, μεγάλως προσδιορίζει τὸν χαρακτῆρα καὶ τὴν ποιότητα τοῦ βίου του. Καθὼς παραδεχώμεθα τὴν ὀρθὴν ταύτην στάσιν πρὸς τὴν προσευχὴν καὶ ἀποδεικνύωμεν καθημερινῶς ὅτι πᾶσα ἐπιθυμία δι' ἀληθῆ αὐτοβελτίωσιν, πᾶσα προσπάθεια νὰ παραιτήσωμεν φιλαύτους συνηθείας, πᾶσα ὑπερνίκησις ἁμαρτωλῶν τάσεων, εἶναι βῆμα πρὸς τὴν τελειότητα, φθάνομεν μίαν καλλιτέραν ἀντίληψιν περὶ τῆς σημασίας τοῦ ἀγρυπνεῖν καὶ προσεύχεσθαι. Εἰς δέον νὰ εἶναι νοερῶς εὐκίνητος καὶ ἄγρυπνος νὰ ἀνακαλύπτῃ τὰς ὑποβολὰς τοῦ κακοῦ, πιστὸς καὶ καρτερικὸς εἰς τὴν ἐκρίζωσιν αὐτῶν. Καθὼς προσευχώμεθα οὕτω, μανθάνομεν "νὰ ἀγρυπνῶμεν εἰς αὐτὴν μετὰ εὐχαριστίας." Χαρά, εὐγνωμοσύνη, καὶ καλὴ διάθεσις συμβαδίζουν μὲ τὴν πρόθυμον καὶ ἐνεργὸν ταύτην φρούρησιν. Ὁ Παῦλος προηγήθη τῆς νουθεσίας του "ἀδιαλείπτως προσεύχεσθε" μὲ τὴν φιλόστοργον ἐνθάρρυνσιν, "Πάντοτε χαίρετε" καὶ τὴν ἠκολούθησεν ἀμέσως μὲ τὴν ἐντολήν, "Κατὰ πάντα εὐχαριστεῖτε."

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (No and Yes) ("Οχι καὶ Ναί, σελ. 39): 'Η προσευχὴ γεννᾷ μίαν ἀφυπνισθεῖσαν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ εἶναι τις καλὸς καὶ νὰ πράττῃ καλῶς. Κάμνει νέας καὶ ἐπιστημονικὰς ἀνακαλύψεις περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, περὶ τῆς ἀγαθότητος καὶ δυνάμεως Αὐτοῦ. Μᾶς δεικνύει καθαρώτερον ἀπὸ ὅτι ἴδομεν πρότερον, τί ἔχομεν ἤδη καὶ τί εἴμεθα· καὶ περισσότερον πάντων, μᾶς δεικνύει τί εἶναι ὁ Θεός." Ἀδιάφορον πόσον μακρὰν φαίνεται νὰ ἐπλανήθη τις ἀπὸ τὴν γραμμὴν τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἀδιάφορον πόσον βεβαρυμένος μὲ ἀσθένειαν ἢ πτωχείαν δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνηται ὅτι εἶναι, ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ εἶναι ἐντελῶς δυνατὸν διὰ πάντα εἰς οἱονδήποτε περιβάλλον, νὰ ἀρχίσῃ τὴν παροῦσαν στιγμὴν νὰ προσεύχηται. Δυνάμεθα νὰ στραφῶμεν ὅλοι πρὸς τὸν φιλόστοργον Πατέρα-Μητέρα Θεὸν καὶ νὰ ἀγωνισθῶμεν ἵνα ἀνταναλῶμεν τὴν καλοκαγαθίαν Του διὰ τῆς ἐκτελέσεως οἱωνδήποτε μικρῶν πράξεων ἐλέους αἵτινες δυνατὸν νὰ ἔλθουν εἰς τὴν χεῖρα ἡμῶν νὰ πράξωμεν, ὑπακούοντες πᾶν δομένφυτον νὰ ἐκπληρώσωμεν μίαν γενναίαν πρᾶξιν καὶ νὰ εἴπωμεν μίαν φιλάγαθον λέξιν. Αἱ πράξεις αὐταὶ μᾶς φέρουν πλησιέστερον εἰς τὸν Θεόν, διότι οὕτω Τὸν ἀνταναλῶμεν καὶ ἐκδηλοῦμεν τὰς ἰδιότητας Αὐτοῦ.

Ἐνίοτε ἔρχεται ἀποθάρρυνσις διότι αἱ ὀρθαὶ ἡμῶν προσπάθειαι φαίνονται νὰ ματαιοῦνται, ἢ νὰ ἐγείρουν ἀντίστασιν ἢ χλεύην ἀπὸ τοὺς συντρόφους ἡμῶν. Δυνατὸν νὰ διστάζωμεν νὰ ἐκτείνωμεν τὰς καλλιτέρας ἡμῶν προσπαθείας ἐπειδὴ ἄλλος παρατηρεῖ τὰς κινήσεις ἡμῶν. Ἐν τούτοις δὲν ἐνδιαφέρει ποῖος παραφυλάττει ἡμᾶς, ἐφόσον κρατοῦμεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μας ἐπὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, περιθάλποντες πᾶσαν ἐπιθυμίαν "νὰ εἴμεθα καλοὶ καὶ νὰ πράττωμεν καλῶς." Ἂς εἴμεθα πάντοτε ἄγρυπνοι νὰ ἀνταγαπῶμεν τὸ φῶς τῆς Ἀγάπης, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅτι μόνον τὸ φῶς δύναται νὰ ἀνταναλασθῇ. Εἷς δύναται διὰ κατόπτρου νὰ στείλλῃ ἀκτίνας φωτὸς πρὸς ἄλλον, ἀλλὰ τὸ σκότος δὲν δύναται νὰ ῥιφθῇ ὀπίσω. Ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἀγωνίζεται σταθερῶς νὰ φυλάττῃ τὴν σκέψιν του πνευματικὴν καὶ ἀμίαντον εἶναι πάντοτε νικητὴς εἰς πᾶσαν ἐπίθεσιν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ, τῆς ἐσφαλμένης σκέψεως.

"Ὁ συνήθης ἀγὼν νὰ εἶναι τις πάντοτε καλὸς" λαμβάνει χώραν ἐντὸς ἑκάστης ἀτομικῆς συνειδήσεως. Ἐξωτερικὴ ἐπιροὴ δὲν δύναται νὰ κωλύσῃ, ἐμποδίσῃ ἢ ἐπέμβῃ, ἄνευ τῆς διανοητικῆς ἡμῶν συγκαταθέσεως· διότι ἕκαστος ἡμῶν δύναται νὰ ἐκλέξῃ τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτοῦ νοεροὺς ἐπισκέπτας, νὰ λάβῃ καὶ φιλοξενήσῃ μόνον τὰς ἐπιθυμίας αἵτινες εἶναι καλαί. Δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνηται ὅτι εἶναι πάλη νὰ ἀποχωρισθῶμεν ἀπό τινας τῶν δοξασιῶν τῆς ψευδοῦς ἐκπαιδεύσεως καὶ ἀσκήσεως, ἀλλ' ἂς ἀξιῶμεν ἐπιμόνως τὰς ἀγνὰς καὶ τελείας φανερώσεις αἵτινες ἀνήκουν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦ Θεοῦ· διότι αὗται ἄγουν εἰς ἀτραποὺς χαρᾶς καὶ εὐχαριστίας, φέρουσαι ἐμπιστοσύνην καὶ θάρρος δι' ἑκάστην νέαν ἡμέραν.

Οὕτω ἀνακαλύπτομεν ὅτι τὸ προσεύχεσθαι "ἀδιαλείπτως" ἀπαιτεῖ ἀδιαλείπτον φρούρησιν. Ζητοῦμεν περισσοτέρους τρόπους νὰ ἐκφράσωμεν Ἀγάπην· ἐρευνῶμεν διὰ σοφίαν καὶ ὁδηγίαν ἀπὸ τὸν ἕνα Νοῦν· μανθάνομεν νὰ χαίρωμεν πάντοτε, καὶ νὰ συμπεριλαμβάνωμεν ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα εἰς τὰς προσευχάς μας δι' εἰρήνην καὶ σωτηρίαν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα σελ. 135) "Τὰ συνθήματα ἡμῶν εἶναι Ἀλήθεια καὶ Ἀγάπη· καὶ ἐὰν μένωμεν εἰς αὐτά, θὰ μένωσιν εἰς ἡμᾶς, καὶ θὰ εἴμεθα ἓν ἐν καρδίᾳ—ἓν ἐν ἐλατηρίῳ, σκοπῷ, καὶ ἐπιδιώξει."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Watching in Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL wrote to the Colossians, "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving," and to the Thessalonians, "Pray without ceasing." Evidently Paul knew that the time for prayer is all the time, not limited to certain days or hours of ritualistic devotion. After his remarkable conversion, which changed his whole outlook on life, Paul's new understanding of God enabled him to heal sickness as well as sin; and he restored Eutychus to life. Because of his many trials as well as his many triumphs, none knew better than Paul the import of the Master's teaching, "Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

People will often admit the value of prayer, humble and importunate, silent or audible. In times of stress and strain, or in sudden and imperative emergency, when all material aid is manifestly out of the question, many will turn voluntarily to God in prayer. It is a satisfying experience to turn wholeheartedly to divine Love and have prayer answered. Down through the ages Christians have so relied on God, acknowledged His presence, and received salvation from disaster.

The instruction to "pray without ceasing" is sometimes a hard saying for the individual to grasp. One may not readily perceive how it is possible to commune constantly with God. Yet through the study of Christian Science many people have advanced to a better understanding of prayer; they appreciate in some measure the present possibility of continuous reliance on God. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 4), "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." This definition is simple. The struggle "to be always good" implies constant watching of our thinking, for actions are always the direct result of thought, and that which one loves and dwells upon in his heart largely determines his character and the quality of his living. As we accept this correct attitude toward prayer and prove daily that every desire for true self-improvement, every effort to relinquish selfish habits, each overcoming of sinful tendencies, is a step toward perfection, we reach a better understanding of what it means to watch and pray. One must be mentally nimble and alert to detect suggestions of evil, faithful and persevering in eradicating them. As we pray thus we learn to "watch in the same with thanksgiving." Joy, gratitude, and good humor go hand in hand with this willing, active watching. Paul preceded his admonition to "pray without ceasing" with the loving encouragement, "Rejoice evermore," and immediately followed it with the command, "In every thing give thanks."

Mrs. Eddy says (No and Yes, p. 39): "Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good. It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power. It shows us more clearly than we saw before, what we already have and are; and most of all, it shows us what God is." No matter how far one may seem to have strayed from the line of righteousness, no matter how burdened with disease or poverty one may seem to be, in Christian Science it is entirely possible for everyone, in whatever environment, to begin at the present moment to pray. We may all turn to the loving Father-Mother God and strive to reflect His loving-kindness by performing whatever small acts of mercy may come to our hand to do, obeying every impulse to fulfill a generous deed and speak a gracious word. These acts bring us closer to God, for thus do we reflect Him and manifest His qualities.

Sometimes discouragement comes because our right efforts seem to be frustrated, or to rouse opposition or derision from associates. We may hesitate to put forth our best endeavors because another is observing our movements. Yet it matters not who is watching us, so long as we are keeping our eyes on God, cherishing every longing "to be and do good." Let us always be vigilant to reflect the light of Love, remembering that only light can be reflected. One may by means of a mirror focus rays of light and send them toward another, but darkness cannot be thrown back. He who is steadily striving to keep his thinking spiritual and undefiled is always victorious over every attack of the enemy, wrong thinking.

"The habitual struggle to be always good" takes place within each individual consciousness. No outside influence, without our mental consent, can hinder, obstruct, or interfere; for each one may choose his own mental visitors, receive and entertain only those desires which are good. It may seem to be a struggle to part with some of the beliefs of false education and training, but let us persistently claim the pure and perfect manifestations that belong to God's man; for these lead into paths of joy and thanksgiving, bringing confidence and courage for each new day.

Thus do we discover that prayer "without ceasing" demands watching without ceasing. We seek more ways to express Love; we search for wisdom and guidance from the one Mind; we learn to rejoice at all times, and to include all mankind in our prayers for peace and salvation. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 135), "Our watchwords are Truth and Love; and if we abide in these, they will abound in us, and we shall be one in heart,—one in motive, purpose, pursuit."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Recollections of Bangkok

Reading in the newspapers today of the progress being achieved, so peacefully, in the development of the Siamese Government, I wonder whether the unique customs which, when I knew it, characterized its capital city, Bangkok, are disappearing, too. Can it be possible, for instance, that the changing of the guards at the palace of the King, as carried out at the beginning of this century, has changed with the government? Then it was not sufficient merely to change the men; they must also exchange uniforms.

I recall also the Bangkok police, attired for the first time in an exact copy of the London policeman's uniform. They were immensely proud of their new acquisition until harvest time came, when they were brought face to face with an unalterable law of Siam which requires all Siamese men to help gather in the harvest. Bangkok had never before owned a police force, and this newly formed power now found itself in conflict with the laws it was created to support. Must the police leave their posts, or must they break the law and refuse to join in harvesting? Certainly not the latter, they decided. They must go, but the uniforms must remain—they could be filled by the Sikhs temporarily.

Now, the Siamese are small men; the Sikhs are tall men from India; moreover, they wear turbans. Should the helmets be laid aside? Certainly not, was the decree. Nothing must be lacking from the full dress uniform and nothing must be added except the turbans, which could be worn beneath the helmet. That the extra foot or so in the height of the Sikhs left a good deal to be desired in the length of the uniform was safeguarded from attracting too much attention by the sight of the headgear—a small dark blue helmet placed on top of a white turban!

Very many years ago, the reigning monarch of Siam discovered that the capitals of most western countries had hills. Now, Bangkok had no hill, the country around being flat and swampy. Such a situation was unbearable! So it was decreed that "Bangkok must have a hill!" To make the hill without making a lake was as impossible as making a road without making a canal alongside, argued the king's counselors. "Not so," said the King; "let the people bring all their rubbish and broken china and let them pile it up, and then throw earth on top." Today the hill still stands, surmounted by its beautiful temple, with a wonderful view over the vast plain. Possibly it is not more than one hundred feet high, but it seemed quite a climb as we mounted to see the sunset. Our guide pointed out to us bits of the broken china which could be seen peeping out through the earth and between the roots of the trees growing on the hill. From a distance the temple has the appearance of being wonderfully chiseled out of marble, and finely inlaid. Close inspection reveals that all the exquisite work is carried out in china, worked in with what appears to be clay, and china tiles.

What of the women, with their bobbed hair? Many centuries ago, during a war, the story runs, all the fighting men had gone out to meet the enemy, leaving in the city only women and old men. The enemy defeated the army and advanced on the city. Then the women arose, cut off their hair and assembled like a great army on the walls of the city. "They have left their best men to protect the city!" cried the enemy, and fled. From that day the women have been allowed to keep their hair bobbed. Their freedom of carriage harmonizes with the name of their country, Siam—Muang Thai—the Land of the Free. A. M. A.

Mountains That Are Different

One gets an excellent chance, from the top, to compare the mountains of the Jura across the lake with the Alps. The Jura has been compared to a great, stiff curtain, without fringes or folds; even its colours are rather monotonous, its distant blue is a bit gloomy and tragic. It is curious, but this solemnity and monotony is said to affect the inhabitants. On the other hand, the Alps sweep up with green forests, and there are coloured crags, and the snows that crown them take on wonderful prismatic tints and sometimes look as if they were on fire—as if copper were burning with crimson and violet flames.

The difference has been explained partly by the way the valleys run; those of the Jura are longitudinal and follow the axis of the range, so that the mountains are easy to climb, while the Alps are shot through with transverse valleys. . . .

I remember reading somewhere that the Alps gallop, as it were, with their heads erect far over the earth, while the Jura Mountains march peacefully along, noiselessly and unboundingly, to follow their career in a graceful and courteous fashion, but without any sublime éclat. The Jura shows a simplicity, and spreads out distinctly and, as it were, prudently, offering nothing unexpected, exuberant, mad or magnificently useless, but, rather, a well-regulated behaviour, a calm and dignified, but somewhat gloomy austerity, a cold and melancholy air . . . This same lover of the mountains finds even the snow different. On the Jura it falls on dark-green firs and pines and, mingling with the dreary foliage, gives forth only a sad and cautious half-smile. But in the Alps the white snow makes the mountains joyous.—From "The Spell of Switzerland," by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. (Boston: Page.)

Ardmore Tower

(A Prehistoric Round Tower in Ireland)

Across Blackwater river, where the stream
Grows wide for Youghal harbor and the sea,
A mile or so to walk, and you will be
In Ardmore village—famed for Irish cream,—
But not for that alone. Here Ardmore Tower,
Of age undated, round, and sharply pointed,
Tempest-washed, stark, yet ever firmly jointed—
Fringed by rich grass, and many a sweet wild flower,
Rises immutable from out the green.
Strange, silent tower, from times unknown abiding,
Your upward-pointing finger seems deriding
The passing pageantry of what has been:
Once stately buildings lie in ruins near,
But neither time nor elements you fear!

DUDLEY STOW.

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STOCK SELLING DRIES UP AND RALLY FOLLOWS

Small Net Gains Recorded by Active Stocks—Steady Closing

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The stock market crept forward cautiously today after an early sag. The closing was steady.

In the late trading net gains of fractions to a point were substituted for equivalent forenoon losses. Du Pont firmed a point while General Motors gained a major fraction.

Net gains of fractions to a point appeared in United States Steel, United Aircraft, Union Pacific, Santa Fé, Westinghouse, Case, International Harvester and American Can. American Telephone and Bethlehem were steady.

Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Watching the Rails

The action of the rails was followed closely by chart readers, for that group, thus far, has failed to come down to the lower levels of the trading range of the last four months. Should rails come down, and in some instances slip through the lower resistance levels, as have a number of the industrials, a considerable section of market theorists would regard it as a bad technical sign.

The number of dividend actions due in the next 10 days injected an element of uncertainty, which made traders cautious. General Motors directors were slated to meet after the close today, and during the next few days meetings are slated for Socony-Vacuum, Eastman and Union Pacific, among others. A week from Wednesday, American Telephone directors are scheduled to convene for dividend action.

Week-end trade reports were inconclusive, and corporate news was light. Toward the end of January, Wall Street begins to look for signs of seasonal business recovery, and despite lack of definite indications as yet, a pre-spring pickup is still expected in a number of quarters.

It was pointed out that the colder weather which arrived over the week-end may stimulate the movement of coal, as well as use of electric power, and tend to make better showings in the standard business barometers.

Bonds Wabbly

The bond market was somewhat wabbly at the start of the new week today.

United States Governments eased, and rails softened in spots. The German issues, however, recovered after an early setback, and registered moderate gains.

A factor in the sag of the United States Governments may have been Senator Hull's proposal to remove the tax exempt feature, although such action would take a long time, requiring a constitutional amendment. Losses in this group ranged from one-thirty second to three-eighths of a point.

In the rails, Chesapeake & Ohio issues were firm, and Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central about steady. There was considerable selling of Atchison general 4s, however, and some of the Northern and Southern Pacifics were heavy. Some issues of Western Union, International Telephone and Columbia Gas also receded.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; selling subsides.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments ease.

Curb: Steady; early losses recovered.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling strong.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying; firm grain markets.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Stronger; threatened severe crop damage.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle' Steady to 25c higher.

Hogs: 20 to 25c higher.

FOREIGN

London: The sharp rise in sterling exchange and the consequent decline in gold caused a setback in gold mining issues which were most active on their improvement earlier in the session. Profit-taking caused irregular movements in these issues later. The market was quiet otherwise with British issues being inclined to droop and German bonds registering weakness. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse was hesitant owing to the lack of encouraging reports from London or New York. Gold mining shares showed firmness and French industrials were resistant. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: The tone of the Boerse was more confident and prices closed steady.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

G. C. MURPHY CO.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
Jan. sales	$1,129,575	$1,110,793	1.6

NEISNER BROS.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
Jan. sales	$792,676	$843,018	5.9

DIVIDENDS

Parker Rust-Proof Company declared a dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 10. Three months ago a dividend of 50 cents was paid.

First Chrold Corporation declared a dividend of $1.80, payable Feb. 18, to stock of record Feb. 11.

Daniel Reeves, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Franklin Savings Bank, Boston, declared the usual semiannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 10.

Franklin Simon & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 17.

BOSTON ELEVATED SURPLUS

In December, for the first month since January, 1932, Boston Elevated Railway's operations resulted in an excess of revenue over cost of service. The excess revenue was $15,744, compared with excess cost of service over revenue of $8759 in December, 1931.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE LOSS

Southern Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $8970 after charges, taxes, adjustment, etc. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit was $179,008, equal to $1.79 a share on the 100,000 shares of $10 par.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Last Feb. 4
5½	4¼	..	Adams Express	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
10¼	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	7¾	7¾
2	2	..	Advance Rumely	100	2	2	2	..
10¼	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
64½	58	3	Air Reduction	400	57	55	57	57¾
13⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3100	13¼	12½	13¼	13⅝
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
89½	80½	6‡	Allied Chem	3100	81¾	79½	81¾	80½
121½	113⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120½	120½	120½	..
9	6¾	..	Allis Chalmers	400	6¾	6½	6¾	..
22	20	2	Amerada	400	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
10½	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
38¼	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	38	38	38	..
1	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1	1	1	..
4¼	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	4	4	4	4
12	10	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	10½	10	10½	..
62¾	54	4	Am Can	8100	58	56½	57¾	57¼
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
20	16½	..	Am Car & Fpf	100	18	18	18	..
40	36¼	3‡	Am Chicle	100	37½	37½	37½	37¾
22⅝	19	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	19¾	19	19¾	19½
8¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	700	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
14	9¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	10¼	10	10½	10¼
12	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow	400	8⅛	7½	8⅛	7¾
9¾	8¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
3¼	3	..	Am Hide & L	100	3	3	3	..
6⅛	4¼	..	AmIce	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
8⅜	6⅜	..	Am International	1100	7	6¾	7	6⅞
8¼	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	400	7¼	7	7¼	..
23¼	17⅞	..	Am Loco pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22
30	17	1½	Am News	40	30	28½	30	28
9¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
24½	19	3	Am P&L 6% pf	200	18¾	18½	18⅝	..
21½	14⅜	2½	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	15	14⅞	15	15
7⅞	6	..	Am Re's'ator	2400	6¾	6	6⅛	6⅛
10⅜	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	..
14⅝	11⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
27	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	21	21	21	22⅜
7⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6	6	6	6
56	40	7	Am Steel F pf	50	40½	40½	40½	..
35½	31⅜	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	..
37½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
82¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	82½	82½	82½	82½
109⅜	48¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	8400	99⅜	98¼	98⅞	99⅜
19½	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
5⅜	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
8¾	6⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅞
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	100	10	10	10	..
64½	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	65	65	65	..
1⅞	1⅞	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
1¼	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	⅛
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	..
51½	50	..	Artloom Corp pf	20	50	50	50	..
5¼	4	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	4	4	4	4
23	21¼	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
46½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	43¾	42½	43¾	43
66	59½	5	Atchison pf	400	64½	62⅞	63	65
23¾	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	21	20⅞	21	..
17¼	15¼	1	Atl Refining	700	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
56½	40	4‡	Auburn Auto	4400	42	40	42	42¼
7¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	6⅛	5¾	6	6
			—B—					
6¼	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	460	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
15⅜	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	13
11¾	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	11	10¼	11	10¾
73	72	6½	Bamberger pf	20	72	71	71	..
26¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	26	26	26	..
9	8	..	Barker Bros pf	400	9	8½	9	..
4¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1200	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
10	9⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
62½	48	7	Beatrice Cr pf	1000	48	48	48	48
65½	63½	3.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
11½	8⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	9	8⅝	8⅞	9
11½	9¾	..	Best & Co	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
16⅞	13⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	14½	13⅜	14¼	14
33½	28	..	Beth Steel pf	400	31½	30	31½	..
14¾	12½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13	12¾	13	13¼
26⅜	14⅝	2‡	Borden	2100	21¾	21	21½	21⅝
9¾	7¾	..	Borg Warner	100	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
5½	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	4½	4	4½	4½
38	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	29¾	28	29½	29¼
79⅜	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	78⅜	77½	79½	79⅛
82	73	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	73
2¼	2½	..	Brunswick Balke	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2¼	1½	..	Budd Mfg	200	1½	1½	1½	..
5	3⅜	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	4	4	4	..
2¼	1⅜	..	Budd Wheel	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
3	1⅜	..	Bruns Bros pf	100	3	3	3	..
8¼	7⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
23½	13½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	13¼	13	13¼	..
15	11¾	..	Byers	1100	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
			—C—					
3	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10⅜	8¾	1	Canada Dry	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
14⅜	10½	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	10½	10½	10½	10½
6¼	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
50	39¾	..	Case Thresh	9500	42¾	40	42¾	41¼
9⅛	6½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
9	6½	..	Celanese Corp	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
8⅜	5⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
19½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	18⅞	17½	18⅛	18⅜
30	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	9000	28⅜	28	28¼	28⅝
1¼	⅞	..	Chi & El Ill pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3	2¼	..	Chi & G West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1¾	1¾	1	¾ 1¾
3½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
6¼	3½	..	Chi & N western	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
3¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	2½	3	..
7½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6	6	6	5½
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7	6¾	7	..
8½	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7½	7½	7½	..
17¼	11½	1	Chrysler	6000	12⅛	11⅝	12	11¾
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	11½	11⅜	11½	..
52	49	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	51	51	51	..
11	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	..
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
81	66	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	67½	66	66	66
17¾	13¼	1	Columbia Gas	8700	14½	13¾	14	14½
77⅝	68	6	Columbia G pf A	200	69½	69½	69½	69¼
10⅝	9½	..	Columbia Pic vte	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
35⅜	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	1200	30½	29¾	30¼	30
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	1500	5½	5¼	5½	5½
76	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	75½	75½	75½	76
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	23¼
97⅜	84	6	Comm I Trev pf	1400	95½	94	95⅜	96
12¼	10	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	10½	10¼	10½	10½
2⅞	2½	..	Comwlth & So	6000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	36½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	37	37	37	36½
14⅞	13	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	..
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	1500	10⅜	10	10½	10⅜
63¼	51	4	Consol Gas	8900	52	51½	52	51⅝
99	96	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	93⅞	94⅞	..
5½	4	½	Consol Laundries	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
5⅞	5½	..	Consol Oil	1000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	500	½	⅜	½	..
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
40½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	39½	39½	39½	..
42½	38½	2	Cont Can	2800	40⅝	39½	40⅝	39¾
5¼	4	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4	4	4	..
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
2¾	1¾	..	Cont Motors	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
6¼	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
56¾	52¼	3	Corn Products	4600	53⅝	53¼	53¾	53¾
145¾	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	137½	137½	137½	..
4¼	3½	..	Coty	500	4½	4	4	4
28⅞	24⅞	2‡	Cream of Wheat	300	27	26⅜	27	27
19	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	600	15	14¾	14¾	15½
24	17¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	18½	17½	18⅛	17¼
⅞	⅝	..	Cuba Co	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11⅞	9¼	..	Curtis Publishg	200	9½	9½	9½	..
48⅝	39¼	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	40	39⅝	40	39⅞
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	3000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
3⅞	2⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	3	3	3	3
			—D—					
4⅞	3⅜	..	Davison Chem	200	4	4	4	..
6	3⅛	.60	Daveza St	300	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	12500	51¾	50½	50⅞	51¼
27⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	6500	25	23¾	24½	24¼
2⅞	2½	..	Denver R G pf	300	3¾	2¾	2¾	..
71½	67	6	Detroit Edison	200	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67¾
19¼	18¼	1	Diamond Match	600	18¾	18½	18½	..
15⅝	12⅝	1‡	Dome Mines	7500	15⅜	15	15	15½
8	7⅛	..	Dresser A	200	7½	7½	7½	..
3½	2½	..	Dresser B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
41½	34⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	11000	36	34¼	36	35
106	102	8	du Pont deb	200	100	99⅞	99⅞	102
			—E—					
61¾	54	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	57	55½	57	57
6	5½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
20⅞	17¼	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
1½	1	..	Elec Bond	600	1	1	1	..
1¾	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅞	5¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
20½	14⅜	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
31	30½	3	Endicott Johnson	400	30½	30½	30½	..
38	34½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	34½	34½	34½	..
11	9	5½	Equitable Off Big	600	9½	9	9½	9½
11	10	1	Erie RR	200	5½	5	5	5½
4⅞	4½	2e	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	..
1½	1	..	Evans Products	100	1	1	1	..
			—F—					
3⅝	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
1	⅞	..	Fashion Park	100	1	1	1	..
3½	3¼	..	Fashion Park pf	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1¾	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3¼	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¾	2½	2⅝	..
18¾	15¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	16¼	16	16	16½
56	50⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	500	51	50⅜	50⅜	51
40	35	7	Foster-Wheel pf	2000	40	35	36½	..
20½	18¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19	18¾	18⅞	19
2½	2½	..	Foundation	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	200	1½	1½	1½	1¾
18	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	18	15	18	..
26¾	22¼	2	Freeport Texas	300	23	22½	23	22⅝
11⅛	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
			—G—					
9	6½	..	Gamewell	80	7¼	7	7	3
4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3½	3¼	3½	3
19¾	16⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
7⅞	6⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
14¾	13	2	Gen Baking	400	14	13⅞	14	13½
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	700	2½	2½	2½	2¼
1½	1½	..	Gen Cable	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3¾	3½	..	Gen Cable A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
16⅝	12⅞	.40	Gen Electric	8400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13½
15	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
27¾	22⅞	2	Gen Foods	1700	23⅜	23	23	23½
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
13	10¼	7	Gen G&E 7% A	20	13	13	13	..
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	200	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	40
14⅞	13	1	Gen Motors	7800	13⅜	12	12⅝	12½
77¼	72	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	72¾	72	72	70⅛
5⅜	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	4¼	4½	4½	..
20⅞	16¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	18¾	18½	18½	19
77	69¾	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	77	77	77	..
⅞	½	..	Gen Realty	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅛	3½	..	Gen Refractories	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
20¼	15⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	16	15⅝	16	16
75	71	5	Gillette S R pf	100	71	71	71	..
1½	⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1	1	1	1
7½	7½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	7½	7⅜	7½	..
6	5¼	..	Glidden	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	1500	14	14	14	14½
6⅛	4	..	Goodrich	1400	4¼	4	4	4¼
10	10	..	Goodrich pf	200	10	10	10	10
18¾	10⅝	..	Goodyear	4300	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝	12
45	25	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	28¾	28	28¾	30
13¾	12	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	12	12	12	12
2⅛	1⅜	..	Graham Paige	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
6½	5⅞	..	Grand Union	400	5¾	4⅞	5⅝	5
34½	30½	3	Grand Un pf	300	31½	30½	30½	..
21¾	16¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	17	15⅝	17	17
11⅜	7⅝	..	Great Nor pf	900	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
9	7	..	Great West Sug	300	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1¼	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1	1	1	..
			—H—					
28⅞	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	27	27	27	..
14¼	11¼	..	Hahn D S pf	40	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
52	45½	7	Hanna (M) pf	10	51	51	51	..
95½	87¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	95½	94	95½	94
57¾	50	5	Hershey Choc	100	50	50	50	..
7	2½	..	Holland Furnace	200	6¼	5¼	5¼	6¼
160	145	9	Homestake Min	700	160	157	157	158
6	5	..	Houdaille Her A	100	5	5	5	..
18¾	12¼	..	Houston Oil	300	12½	12¾	12¾	..
5½	4⅛	..	Hudson Motor	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
3½	2⅜	..	Hupp Motors	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
			—I—					
14¾	11¼	..	Ill Central	800	13½	13	13½	13½
35⅝	30½	3	Indus Rayon	1400	33¾	33	33¾	33⅛
1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Last Feb. 4
31½	23	1½	*Ingersoll-Rand	400	23½	23	23½	23½
4½	3	.15	Insuranshare Del	1000	3½	3	3	..
7⅞	6¼	..	Interborn Rap T	3200	6⅝	6¼	6½	6¼
1¼	¾	..	Intercon Rub	300	¾	¾	¾	..
3½	2⅜	..	Interlake Iron	300	3	3	3	..
6	3	..	Int Agr ppf	100	5	5	5	..
97½	87⅞	.6	Int Business M	200	88½	88	88½	89¼
4	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	4
25½	19⅝	1.30	Int Harvester	8100	21¼	19½	21	20
87¾	80	7*	Int Harvester pf	600	87¾	84½	87¾	85¾
8½	7¼	..	Int Nickel	4600	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7½
4½	3½	..	Int Paper 7%	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
2½	1⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅝	1⅝	½	..
42	40¼	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	40½	40½	40½	..
8½	5¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	2400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
14⅝	12¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	12½	12¾	12¼	..
			—J—					
23¾	18⅜	..	Johns Manville	800	19¾	18⅞	19¾	19
			—K—					
10½	7¾	..	Kan C South	100	9½	9½	9½	..
⅝	⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes W	500	½	⅜	½	..
¼	⅛	..	Kelsey H W ctfs	200	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
5⅝	4¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
22½	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	32½	32½	32½	..
10½	8½	..	Kennecott Cop	1000	8½	8¼	8½	8½
10⅜	8⅝	1	Kresge	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
18¼	16½	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
			—L—					
14⅞	10½	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	12	11¾	12	..
47¾	41½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	43	43	43	42¾
6¾	5¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	..
16	15	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	15	15

SENTIMENT IN STEEL MARKET MORE CHEERFUL

Operations Continue to Rise—Inquiry Fair—Pig Iron Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Though operations in the steel industry have been increasing steadily so far this year the increased volume of business has probably been offset by the decline in prices. However, some improvement over the present situation is expected in the weeks to come. The rate of operations will probably continue to increase, with perhaps a few minor setbacks, until late March or early April.

The present scale of operations is around 19 per cent of capacity. Several instances can be mentioned to show definite improvement and a more cheerful sentiment pervading the steel industry. At a recent meeting of scrap dealers at Chicago the opinion that steel scrap prices would be considerably higher soon was quite freely expressed—and scrap is regarded as a barometric steel commodity.

Along the Atlantic seaboard pig iron demand has begun to show activity for the first time this year. Several idle steel-making and steel-consuming plants have resumed operations during the last week, and many plants in operation have speeded up their work.

There are also many evidences that the carriers cannot operate much longer with their present equipment.

Farmers Need Material

An interesting development which may bear favorably on the steel industry is the granting of moratoriums on farm mortgages in Iowa and other states. This may leave the farmers more free to buy much-needed equipment such as wire products in the form of fencing and nails, galvanized sheets for the roofing of barns and other outbuildings and farm machinery, which is built largely of iron and steel.

Demand for fabricated structural steel has improved, with new inquiry totaling 30,000 tons, including 17,000 tons for a bridge at Hartford, Conn. Sales have also been increasing slightly.

It is estimated that production of automobiles in January was over 120,000 cars and trucks, and in fact the total may have approached the production of January last year which was over 123,000 units. No letup in production over the next several weeks is in sight.

The price weakness in steel is the most pronounced in the flat-rolled products such as strips, sheets and plates. Galvanized sheets are the weakest of all, but it is reported that the sheet makers are making attempts to stabilize their market. Plate prices are particularly irregular along the Atlantic seaboard, and the buyer virtually names his own price where it is within reason.

Steel bars are apparently the firmest of the major products, selling at 1.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, the quotation which has prevailed for many months. The tin plate makers are the most active producers, working at 45 per cent of capacity.

Better demand for pig iron has appeared along the Atlantic seaboard. Inquiries range from carlots of 50 tons up to 200 tons each. In a few instances founders have received orders for rush shipments and are working overtime.

The most marked improvement seems to reside with the makers of machine tools, a large portion of which are made up of castings which demand pig iron as raw material. Pig iron production in January increased 4 per cent.

Tin Prices Strong

The nonferrous metals have been showing opposite trends. Tin has been strong and rather high in price at 23½ cents a pound because of the favorable statistical showing for January, during which the world's visible supply declined 1500 tons, the sharpest change for the better in many months. Moreover, deliveries of tin to United States consumers were the largest in months, implying better consumption.

Zinc was the weakest among the metals, having lost about $3 a ton during the week, selling at the close at 2.80 cents a pound, East St. Louis. The steady marking down of prices did not stimulate consumption.

Lead has been the most active of the major metals, the stability of price being an important factor. Makers of batteries and of lead foil have been the principal purchasers.

There have been two main developments in copper. One was the stabilizing of the price in Europe at 5 cents a pound; the other was the lowering at the domestic price for second quarter shipment to 5 cents from 5½.

Domestic purchasing of the metal has been improving slightly so far in February, European sales of copper have been averaging about 500 tons daily, according to estimates, which is fair for the times.

BUYING POWER OF DOLLAR AGAIN RISES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Feb. 3 were 55.3 and $1.808, compared with 55.5 and $1.801 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index Number	Pur. Power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	207.2	69.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	98.2	101.8
1928—Average	98.3	101.7
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.4	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Jan. average	56.4	177.2
Feb. 3	55.3	180.8

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—There were 6700 bales of wool offered at the auction today of which 5900 were sold. The home trade purchased the bulk of the small supply offered which comprised moderate selections at current rates. Some withdrawals were evident among medium greasy crossbreds and medium scoured types.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	24¼	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10	9¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	30¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79½	79½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	56	55
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	77
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85½	85
Amer T&T 4½s '30 cv	106¾	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104¾	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	44	44
Amer WW & Elec deb 5s '75	62	62
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Armstrong Cork 4½s '60	77¾	77¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88½	88½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	84½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93¾	93¾
Atlantic & Charl A L 5s '44	74½	74¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	82	81
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	50¾	50½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	40	40
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83	82½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	69¼	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	64½	63¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30¼	29¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '80	41	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	67¼	66¾
Beth Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	46	45½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110	109¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	85½	85
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	75	75
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106½	106½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	94¼	93¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	85¼	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	111	110¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103¼	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	105¾	105½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	43	43
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	18¼	18¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	83¾	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87½	87
Can North deb 6½s '46	87½	87½
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	101¾	100¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	68¾	68¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	68¾	68½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	65	65
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	88¼	88½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70	70
Cen Pacific 5s '60	82½	82
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	59	57½
Ches Corp 5s '47	39	39
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	71¼	70½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93½	93½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	100
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	106	105¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	95	95
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91	91
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	91½	91½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	10¼	10
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3¾
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	4¼	4½
Chicago & NW gen 4s '87	19	18½
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037	39	38
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	15½	15½
Chicago & NW rfg 5s 2037	17½	17
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	23½	23
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23½	21½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13	12
Chicago StL No U 3½s '51	63	63
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	26	25½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	100¾	100¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	102½	102½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	113¾	113¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85¾	85¾
Childs Co 5s '43	74¼	74¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	36½	36¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	41	41
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	98¼	98½
Cin Un T 5s '61 wi	99	98½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	102¾	102½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	76	76
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	44	44
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	61¼	61¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	83½	83½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	83¾	83½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '61	95	95
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103	102¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	100½	100½
Con Gas 5s '57	103½	103¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103½	103
Con Gas of Balt 5s '39	111	111
Conn Ry & L 4½s '57	95	95
Conn River Power 5s '63	103¾	103¾
Consol Coal 5s '48	85	85
Consol Gas 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Consol Gas 5½s '45	111	111
Consol Gas 5½s '57	103¼	103
Consol Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103½	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	56¾	56¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106½	106¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82	81¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88½	88½
Den & Rio G cons 4s '36	31¾	31
Den & Rio G W rfg 5s '55	33	32¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	12½	12½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	97¾	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Detroit Bdge & Ir 6s '40	100¾	100¾
Dodge Bros cv 6½s '40	84¾	84¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104	103¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106	106
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	39½	38¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	39	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	27
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	46½	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	38¾	38½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	27¼	26¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	72	72
Gen Cable 4½s '52	43¾	43¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99¼	98¼
Goodrich 6s '45	103½	103½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	43	43
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	77½	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	98
Great Northern 4½s '56 D	100¾	100¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	41¼	40
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47	47
Great Northern 7s '36 A	87½	87½
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	98¼	98½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97½	97½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33¼	32¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4s '53	43½	43½
Ill Central 4½s '66	37¼	37¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	45	45
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47½	48½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	60¼	60¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78¾	79¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	79¼	79½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	35	34½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58¾	57½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68½	67¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	58	57¾
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18¼	18½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	17¾	17¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	22½	21½
Int Paper 6s '55	4¼	4
Int T&T & Tel 4½s '52	14	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	26	25½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29¼	28
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28	28¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	51½	51
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	103¾	103¾
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	61	60½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	56	56
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	92¾	92½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	34	34
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	60	60
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	93½	93½
L'Autaro 6s '54	62¼	62
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36¾	34¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	63¾	63¾
Long Island 5s '34	66¼	66
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	101	101
Louis Jeff Bridge 4s '45	28½	28¼
L&N 4s	75	75
L&N uni 4s '40	88½	88½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	91	91
Market St Ry gold 6s '40	36½	36½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
Meade 6s '45 ww	29¼	29¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	47	47
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	86½	86½
Mid El Ry 5s 1st 5s '61	97½	97½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	76½	76½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	35	34
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	36½	36½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	53¾	53½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	84	84
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	38½	38¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	9¼	9¼
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	23	23
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	22
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s 49	22½	22½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	8¾	8¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81½	81½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79½	79½
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4s '51	78	78
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	1¾	1¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	81	80¾
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4½s '26	78½	78½
Newberry 5½s	1¾	1¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	68	68
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	109¾	109¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¼	92¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '53 B	86½	86½
N O T & M 5½s '56	57½	57½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	53	53
NYC&HR 4½s N 20012	80¾	80½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43¼	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43¼	43
NYC&HR ct 5s '35	47½	47
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	62	61¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	18	18
NY Connec Ry 4½s '30	10½	10½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	95	95
NY Edison 5s C '51	58½	58½
NY Edison 5s B '44	106	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106¾	106¾
NY GBL&EP Pow m 4s '49	103¾	103¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	49½	49¾
NY NH&H 6½s '47	41	41
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	61	61
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47¾	47¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '58	57¾	57¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	105½	105½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	44	44
Niag Share 5½s '50	104¾	104½
Norf & Southern 5s '41	70	69½
Norf & W cons 4s '96	13½	13½
Norf & W div 4s '44	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	100¾	100¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	82½	81¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58¾	58½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	86	85½

	High	Low
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	74	73½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	97	97
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	87¼	87½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	108	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Paramount Publix 5½s	107¾	107½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	10	9¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93½	93½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	70¾	70½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	90
Penn Railroad gold 6s '36	94¾	94¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '36	103¾	103¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	87½	87
Pere Marquette 5s '56	113½	113½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	40	40
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	71	71
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	98¾	98¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	39¼	39½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 A	91¼	91½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s C	37	37
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64¾	64¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20½	20½
Pub Svc E&G 4s '71	99½	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¼	103¼
Radio Keith 6s	52¼	52½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	77	77
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52¼	52½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	38½	38
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rochester Gas 5s	103	103
Rock I Ar&Lon 4½s '34	33	32
St Joseph Land 5½s	90	90
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	90	90
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45½	45¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¾	11¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¼	8¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	100¼	100¼
San Ant Pub Ser 5s '53	89¾	89¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60¼	60¼
Seabd A L 6s	3¼	3¼
Seabd fdg	1¾	1¾
Shell Union 5s '47	78	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77¾	77½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40½	40½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	99	98½
Smith A O 6½s '32	99¾	99¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	108¼	106
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	54¼	53
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77¼	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50¼	50¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '49	48¼	48¼
Southern Pacific Ore 4s '41	67¾	67¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19½	19½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24	24
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26	25¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42	33½	33¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92	87¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	87¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '70	51¼	51¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '57	101	101
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1s 4s '47	105	105
Union Pacific 4s '68	100	99¾
Union Rubber Co 5s '47	84¾	84¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	39¼	39
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	88½	88½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	60¾	60¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	107¾	107¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 ww	28¾	25
Virginia Ry 5s '62	27½	27½
Virginia & W'west con 5s '58	96	96
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	45	45
Wabash RR 5½s '75	43	42¾
Wabash RR 1s D '80	7½	7½
Walworth 6s '45	7	7
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	12½	12½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22½	22
Washington Ter 3½s '45	13¾	13¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	90¾	90¾
West Shore 4s 2361	107	107
Western Marland 4s '52	76	76
Western Union R 4½s '50	62½	62½
Western Union 5s '51	50	50
Western Union 5s '60	51½	50½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '52	51¾	50
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	47½	47
White Sew Mach 6s '40	37	37
Youngstown Shet 5s A '78	57½	57½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Feb 6	Feb 4
3½s '47	103.17	103.11	103.11	103.18
1st 4¼s '47	103.26	103.23	103.23	103.28
4th 4¼s '38	103.15	103.11	103.13	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.11	103.11	103.13	103.14
US 3s '55	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.18
US 3½s '49	98.28	98.26	98.30	98.34
US 3½s '43 March	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.31
US 3½s '43 June	102.24	102.21	102.21	102.26
US 4¼s '47	106.30	106.26	106.26	106.30
US 4¼s '52	110.28	110.27	110.23	110.27

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s B '45	97½
Antioquia 7s D '45	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	10
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47½
Australia 4½s '56	47¼
Australia 5s '55	70¾
Australia 5s '57	74¼
Austria (Gov't) 7s '57	75
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	60
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	58½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	38¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	57½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	55½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22
Bremen 7s '35	22
Brisbane 6s '50	62¾
Brisbane 5s '57	70½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	65
Canada 4s	27½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	83¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	98
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	13¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	63
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	72¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78½
Deutsche Bk &s ctfs '32 sta	84
Dresdner 7s '45	59
Duke Price Power 6s '66	59¾
Dutch El 5½s March '53	97¾
Flat 7s '48 war	95¾
Finland 5½s '58	58
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68
Finnish B 6½s '54	58
Frankfort 6½s '53	35½
French (Rep) 7s '49	121½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	67¾
German 7s '49	75
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63
German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52½
German Cen Agr 6½s Oct '60	52½
German El Pow 6½s '50	41
German Gen Elec 6s '48	56¼
German Gov Int 5½s '65	53¾
Graz 5s '54	54
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	75
Hamburg 6s '46	45¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	61¾
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41
Hiseder Steel 6s '48	44¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	76½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	41
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47½
Jap (Om Gov 6½s '54	58¼
Karstadt 6s '43	32
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	43½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	10¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	87¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	104¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	10½
Mex 4s '04 A	70
New South Wales 5s '57	73
New South Wales 5s '58	73
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	76½
Norway (King) 5s '63	78
Norway (King) 5½s '65	81¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	88
Nuremberg 6s '52	69½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	39
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	42¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '61	53½
Poland (Gov) 5s '40	54¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '47	55½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	55
Prussia 6½s '51	63
Prussia 6s '52	46
Queensland (State) 6s '47	47½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	61¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	54
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	53¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	62¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	46½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	51½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	10
Roma (City) 6½s '52	18½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	16
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	56½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	54
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	58
Siemens 6½s '51	20
Silv 6½s	73
Silesia Tisco Corp 6½s '46	33¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42¾
Soissons	39¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	107½
Sydney 5½s '55	53¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	70
Swiss Government 5½s '48	96½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	104¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	43½
U K Gt Br & Ir 5½s '37	39¾
Uni St W 6½s '51	105¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	44¾
Vienna 6s '52	30
Warsaw 7s '58	63½
Westphalia El 6s '53	39¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	43¾

PRO AND CON ON DIVIDEND BY TELEPHONE

Big Bell Deficit in 1932 Noted but Piled-Up Surplus Favorable

There is a strong basis for the argument that American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will maintain the regular dividend as long as its telephone subsidiaries and affiliates continue to pay their regular rates.

Three major associated companies of the Bell System have made reports of operations in 1932 and none of them covered their dividend requirements in 1932.

American Telephone & Telegraph dipped into its treasury for about $38,000,000 in 1932, assuming that revenues were a little more than $7 a share on the 18,662,000 shares outstanding, and associated companies did not cover dividend requirements by a sum probably in excess of $25,000,000 in 1932. But both the parent company and its 21 affiliates for years have been piling up surpluses which were untouched until the present depression.

Dividends received from subsidiary companies by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in 1931 aggregated $150,135,889, which compares with a total of $163,588,474 paid the parent company's shareholders in dividends during the year. These figures show unimportant changes for 1932 because there have been no stock issues in the year.

The effect of the loss of more than 1,300,000 stations to the systems was not felt fully in 1932, for with few exceptions the losses grew monthly in the early part of the year, reaching a peak in the late summer. The final quarter showed aggregate station losses of 309,000.

As there is no necessity for expansion, it is obvious that no financing plans are expected in 1933 by the system, and there are no maturities in the offing. The parent company ended the year with approximately $150,000,000 in cash assets, which compares with $289,529,640 end of 1931.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	25¾c	25¾c	29¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@4
5 to 6 months	½@ ¾	½@ ¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	2¼@2⅜
60 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	2¼@2⅜
90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	2¼@2⅜
4 months	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	2¼@2¼
5 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	3¼@3¼
6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	3¼@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	3¾%
Short bills	11/16@ 11/16	11/16@ 11/16	4⅝@5⅛
3 mos bills	11/16@ 11/16	11/16@ 11/16	4¾@

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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Specials
Fry Grids, $1.25; Double-Lipped 3-Quart Saucepan, 39c; Fry Basket to fit, 39c; Popular Percolator, $1.89.
A. H. BRITTON
12 NO. MAIN STREET

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The man who loves his children and whose children love him, Believes in Life Insurance.
FRED COLTON

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
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CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
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Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 NORTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

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REFRIGERATORS—RADIO WASHERS—HOTPOINT
ERNEST S. BROOKS
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Guaranty Fund $500,000
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Nothing Else
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Plyco Range Burners Wizard Oil Burners
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Also New Shoes
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Brownbilt Shoes
THORNE SHOE CO.
CONCORD, N. H.

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Latest Method Nestoil Permanent $5, Finger Waving 35c, Marceling 35c
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GIFTS and BRIDGE ITEMS
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Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

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Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594

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CONCORD (Continued)

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Wholesale Grocers
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Brand
Kidney
Yellow Eyes
or Pea Beans

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Including Reconditional Oil Shampoo, First
$10.00
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Festive Little Bags—Decorative as a Piece of Jewelry!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Quality Service Price
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STROMBERG-CARLSON RADIOS
TOWER RANGE OIL BURNER
G. E. RADIOS FRIGIDAIRE

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Made in Our Modern Plant from the Finest American-Mined Coal
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Appliances Oil Burners
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Phone 3294

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Chuckle
JELLIE CANDIES
Steele's Service Stores
ELM STREET 815 CHESTNUT STREET
4567 Phone Phone 296

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373

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THE NEW SWAGGER COATS
—Hand Knit—
Instructions included free
Ye Quaker Shop
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Incorporated
Landscape Engineers—Florists
DESIGNING FLORAL DESIGNS
CONSTRUCTION POTTED PLANTS
PLANTING CUT FLOWERS
TRENTON ST MANCHESTER, N. H.
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HARDWARE
PAINTING SUPPLIES, BENJAMIN MOORE CO. HOUSE PAINTS, SANI FLAT, UTILAC MURES CO.
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68 HANOVER STREET

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BAKERY STORES ALSO AT
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If it's Scott's it's Good.

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$1.00 a yard
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We sell Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Food, Ivory Salt Postum, Friend's Beans, Burnett's Extracts Campbell's Soup and other popular products
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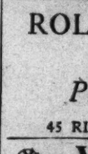

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Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

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Branch 13

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Guarantees Satisfactory Work and Prompt Service
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75¢
Men's Suits and Top Coats
Call Whg 1207
We call for and deliver

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While U Wait Service

"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
SHOES FOR WOMEN
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A Good Place to Eat
HOME COOKING
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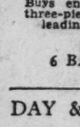

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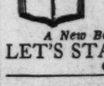

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Albert Gallatin
(1761-1849)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The location of the first clearing house has never been satisfactorily determined. One was instituted in London in 1773. This was known as the London Bankers' Clearing House; and came about as the result of messengers of London banks who formed the habit of meeting at various coffee houses, where they would exchange their items and settle the balance with payments of cash.

While Gallatin—who had been Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, and was later president of the Bank of New York from 1831 to 1839—had for years advocated a similar organization in the United States, it was not until 1853 that the New York Clearing House was instituted.

The establishing of this and its immediate successors resulted in the establishment in other states of similar Clearing Houses.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of All Ages

The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity.

The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it.

The world is a great book, of which those who never stir from home read only a page.

He never wrought a good day's work who went grumbling about it.

The wise man makes more opportunities than he finds.

Real wealth consists not in having, but in not wanting.

Two things are bad: "too much" and "too little."

It is happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.

Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together.

Time moves slowly to him whose employment is to watch its flight.

Who throws a stone at the sky may have it fall on his head.

A cure for sorrow is to pity somebody.

Silence is as great an art as speech.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

He is not rich who is not satisfied.

Prayer should be the key of the day and the lock of the night.

A cake eaten in peace is worth two in trouble.

There is more learning than knowledge in the world.

Rime-O-Grams No. 91

Published: Jan. 13

New World Cities

ANSWERS

1.

Older than Jamestown
Or Santa Fe quaint,
Is this winter resort
Named after a saint.
(St. Augustine, Fla.)

2.

It's Uncle Sam's city
From center to rim;
Designed by a Frenchman—
A great credit to him.
(Washington, D. C.)

3.

This capital seaport,
An island its base,
Is named for a queen—
Now tell us its name.
(Victoria, B. C.)

4.

Near where the Big Muddy
Joins the Great Stream,
This city harks back
To the old French régime.
(St. Louis, Mo.)

5.

'Tis really a twin,
This active, fine town;
A great milling center
Of world-wide renown.
(Minneapolis, Minn.)

WINNERS

Miss Marjorie Jones, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary V. Emery, Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Miss M. E. Spivey, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. L. E. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. L. H. Blocker, Chicago.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Neva T. Bradshaw, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss Alice L. White, Bristol, Conn.
Charles A. Griffith, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
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Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston
Mrs. F. N. Pritchard, Aurora, Ill.
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Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Sarah Orr, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago
Miss Mera Werner, Chicago
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Miss L. Campbell, Montreal, Canada
Miss Ethel J. Darrow, Miami, Fla.
Charles F. Claar, New York City
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
J. B. Jackson, Fort William, Ont.
George Bond, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Clara Aipers, New York City.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss G. A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Miss M. B. Dillingham, Minneapolis.
Mrs. Ina Claire, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss G. Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
J. B. Stovall, Riverbank, Calif.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Willard Mulvaney, Billings, Mont.
Miss C. L. Campbell, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. V. M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Bertha M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Charles H. Gee Jr., Belvidere, Ill.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss N. G. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Miss D. I. Smith, Canton, Ohio.
Miss Lois E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.

NOTE: Readers who missed out on No. 81 because they were unable to identify Sir Humphrey Davey as a Welshman may derive some consolation from the assurance that they were not much at fault; the Britannica refers to him as an English chemist born at Penzance, Cornwall, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE GIVES nothing but worthless gold
Who gives from a sense of duty. . . .
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me.
—LOWELL

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 255, 271, 4 and 149

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE music for some of Mrs. Eddy's hymns perhaps needs special comment because of the notation.

The use of the changed time signature is common enough in all composition. In some instances a change in meter is shown by placing both signatures at the beginning. The reader is thus warned of it, as in Hymn No. 255, where the signatures are 3/2 and 2/2. In this case the effort is made to adjust the music to the meter of Mrs. Eddy's hymn, a meter which, effective in verse, is supposed to be difficult in music. The music, by Dr. Percy C. Buck, is designed to leave unhampered the normal speech utterance of these lovely words.

The rhythm of the words is the key to the apparent irregularities of the music, leading the singer along naturally to give the proper value to the notes.

Dr. Buck was for 26 years identified with Harrow, one of the most ancient and famous of English schools. Founded in 1571, it is traditionally musical. The boys hold "sing-songs" every fortnight, and by long tradition, this singing, as also the chapel service, is always in unison. Dr. Buck believed that here was opportunity to advance the music beyond the square-cut form of the conventional hymn-tune. So he wrote tunes for unison singing with a freer rhythm, of which his music in the Christian Science Hymnal gives typical examples (Nos. 255, 271, 4, 149). These beginnings were so successful that eventually 30 of Dr. Buck's free-rhythm melodies were included in the Harrow School Hymnbook. Now, five or six years after his removing from Harrow, Dr. Buck finds that many of his former pupils have kept these tunes in memory. Some of them seek permission to include them in other hymnbooks. He is now King Edward professor of music in the University of London and a professor of the Royal College of Music. Dr. Buck has done much for musical education in England.

The words of No. 271, "Our God shall reign" offer one of the best examples of Watt's Psalms. The wide use of this hymn began with the growth of foreign missions. It was sung when certain South Sea islands exchanged a heathen form of government for one based on Christianity, in 1862, and dusky chiefs and warriors sat with their King George, amid a thousand natives of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa. The tune name, Gonfalon Royal, refers to an ecclesiastical banner, hung horizontally.

The poet of No. 4, "A holy air is breathing round," was a Unitarian minister of Keene, N. H., Dr. Abiel Abbot Livermore (1811-1892). He later became president of the Theological School at Meadville, Penna. The beautiful words of No. 149 were written by a Christian Scientist.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

A schoolmaster asked for names of races that had dominated England since the Romans left. One boy jumped up and fired off the answer rapidly: "Doncaster, Ascot, Epsom, Newmarket and Gatwick."

Six-Footer Needed

Film Magnate (entering studio): "Who's that fellow over there?"

Director: "Why, that's Napoleon."

Magnate: "Why did you get such a little man to play such an important part?"—*Pathfinder.*

Life

"It's more comfortable this way!"

All Set

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I want you to be perfectly still, so still that you can hear a pin drop."

For a moment silence reigned supreme; then a small urchin exclaimed, "Let 'er drop!"

Hard Part

Helen: "Winnie has a very difficult rôle in the show the Dramatic Society is giving."

Joan: "Difficult? Why, she hasn't a word to say."

Helen: 'Well, what could be more difficult for her?"—*Pearson's.*

Fellow-Feeling

An American was giving some illustrations of the size of his country. "You can board a train in the State of Texas at dawn," he said impressively, "and 24 hours later you'll still be in Texas State."

"Yes," said one of his English listeners, with feeling, "we've got trains like that here, too."—*Our Empire.*

The Skeptic

The small delivery boy was delivering to a new customer and had encountered a huge dog in the yard.

"Come in," said the lady, "he doesn't bite."

The boy still hung back. "Does he swallow?" he asked.—*Good Hardware.*

Well Defined

A little girl, aged 7, was asked to state the difference between pride and vanity.

After considerable thought, she replied: "Pride means, 'I don't think much of you'; vanity means, 'What do you think of me?'"—*Labor.*

Good Bag

"Where can I get a license?"

"A hunting license?" asked the clerk.

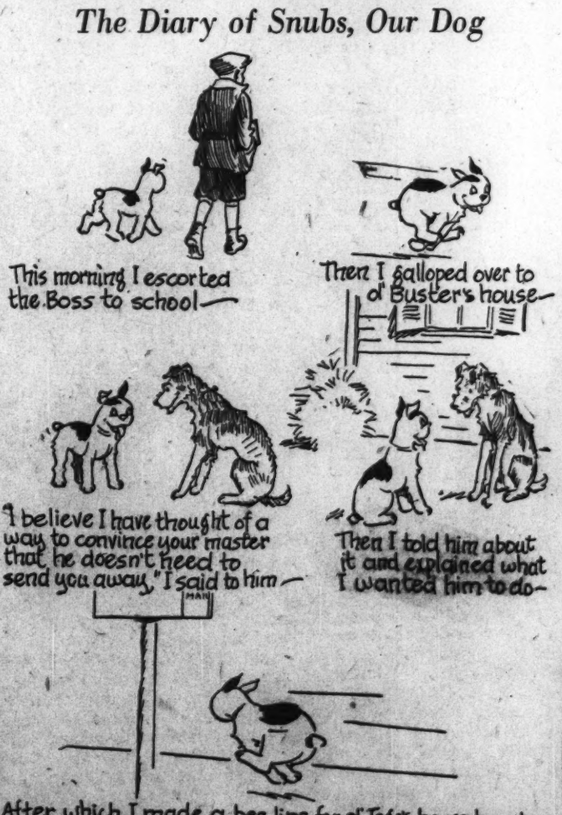
"No, the hunting is over, I want a license to marry the girl I've caught."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mistaken Identity

"My goodness!" exclaimed the stranger, who had dropped into the police court to pass away half an hour; "they've caught a pretty tough lot this morning, haven't they?"

"You're looking at the wrong lot," said his neighbor. "Those aren't the prisoners. They're the lawyers!"—*Efficiency Magazine.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I escorted the Boss to school—
Then I galloped over to ol' Buster's house—
I believe I have thought of a way to convince your master that he doesn't need to send you away," I said to him—
Then I told him about it and explained what I wanted him to do—
After which I made a bee line for ol' Togo's house to ask him to help us—
TO BE CONTINUED—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Medford, Mass.

A WOMAN, finding that the food supply of her family, as well as its financial means, had been exhausted, decided to sell a watch which had belonged to a member of the family for many years and which he felt he did not really need.

The dealer whom she approached had grave doubts about the possibility of his being able to find a customer, but recognizing the woman's need, he advanced her $5 and told her that the watch was really worth more, but that if she would call a week later he would endeavor in the meantime to sell it for more.

The woman returned to the store the following week and received another $5 from the dealer. He had sold the watch for $10 and insisted on turning the entire amount over to the woman, explaining that since the sale of the watch had led to additional purchases on the part of the customer, he felt amply rewarded.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Word wanted (C. A. S.)—The correspondent writes:

For a long time I have felt that we should have a word to use when referring to persons of middle age or more, one that would not fasten "old age" on them or us. In Strong's Concordance a Hebrew word is given, the English of which would be "awheek," meaning "venerable, splendid" (No. 6266).

Your column reaches so many people that I present this idea to you; however, you may have a better word for the purpose.

Such a word should connote ripened years without senility. (One of Webster's definitions for "ripe" is: "Advanced by keeping to the state best for use.") It should suggest full development of the faculties without impairment of strength, vision, or promise; it should hint maturity without weakness, venerableness without decrepitude, mellowed poise and judgment without age or decay—the splendid strength of the noonday of man.

Our efforts to find such a word have resulted so far only in eliminating candidates to those that seem least objectionable, not most appropriate. Certainly, we do not like "aged," "old," "elderly." Less objectionable are "mature," "venerable."

Perhaps our readers can help.

Rime-O-Grams

The Prophets

No. 101

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Old men shall dream dreams
Of what God can do;
Your daughters and sons
Shall prophesy too.

2.

The harvest is past,
The summer is ended,
But they are not saved
Who on self depended.

3.

In language of color
His prophecies flow:
Good tidings for Judah,
For Nineveh, woe.

4.

If Jehovah ye seek
And from wickedness cease
Ye shall go out with joy
And be led forth in peace.

5.

Not felt in the earthquake
Nor seen in the fire;
But in the still voice
Came the power to inspire.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 101."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Although women have long invaded the field of men, it remained for Martin Bierman of Lawrence County, Missouri, to reverse the situation by winning first prize in a local quilt exhibition?

Owing to the return of horses to the streets of Macomb, Ill., it has been necessary to install a number of hitching posts?

The daily food for a sailor costs the United States around 42 cents, while the soldier's three meals a day amount to 31 cents?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Flood or Drought

MR. ROBERT L. O'BRIEN, chairman of the Tariff Commission, had no difficulty in showing the House Ways and Means Committee that the so-called flood of imports from countries off the gold standard is a myth. He had simply to read off the statistics issued by the Department of Commerce for 1932. Imports were therein valued at $1,332,745,439, as compared with $2,090,634,725 in 1931. Allowance should be made for any decline in prices during the year. These, however, were only 11 per cent off, while the decline in the year's import value was, as the figures show, 37 per cent, indicating that volume as well as value was well down.

The only country that increased its consignments to the United States was Egypt. The rest all shared the reduction in about equal measure. There appears to be no evidence that the falling off was less for the non-gold countries than for the gold countries. Take two very important sellers to the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, which are both non-gold countries. British sales to the United States in 1932 dropped from $135,452,411 to $74,688,706 and Japan's from $206,349,370 to $134,011,311, declines respectively amounting to 45 per cent and 35 per cent, as compared with the average of 37 per cent.

A curious kind of flood—this of foreign imports! Those who follow figures would call it a drought. The decline was even sharper than that for American exports, which lost 33 per cent in value.

It is clear that here is another case where slogans circulated by interested parties for selfish motives have been absorbed unthinkingly by the public. Somebody in authority made statements fortified by fragmentary figures. The public accepted them trustingly. They attained a wide circulation because at this time almost any explanation of the country's economic troubles is seized upon, provided that it is both plausible and catchy. Mr. O'Brien has spiked the canard, and in doing so has performed a useful service.

In all probability certain types of goods are being sold in the United States at prices which would not seem to cover the cost of production. Webbing is said to be one. Experts say that steel bars are another. There may be others. The authority is already vested in the Government, however, to deal with such cases under the anti-dumping clause of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. If this clause is not comprehensive enough to cover the exigencies of these peculiar times, when currency confusion may upset any tariff system, the remedy is at hand in the bill introduced by Representative Hawley, who would broaden the flexible provisions of the law. The Tariff Commission, which gains respect from Mr. O'Brien's testimony, could be trusted to make the necessary adjustments. To open the entire tariff, as is threatened, would simply invite another general boosting of rates, without regard for individual justification or national policy.

It is national policy that should be uppermost today in respect of the tariff. Mr. O'Brien did well to warn the United States of the course along which the country would be headed if the super-protectionists obtained control on the pretext of chaotic currency conditions. The end they have in view, consciously or unconsciously, is economic isolation. This cannot be American policy if the acceptance of the invitation to the world economic parley means anything. If there is one hope in that conference, it is that the world should try to restore a rational tariff system, the lack of which is admittedly one of the main causes of the present world confusion.

A Cricketing Crisis

HE WHO is not British will tread very softly as he steps upon the controversial field of intra-Empire cricket. Not a little awed at the news, he realizes that when the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth throws economy to the winds and telephones London something very grave must be the cause.

If he happens to be American, he is accustomed to the courteous amenities that pass between the umpire and the captains of baseball teams over a little difference of opinion as to whether a man "got home safe" or not. But nowadays it is unusual for a major league baseball umpire to be called on to pass upon the ethics of throwing the ball at Casey instead of at the bat. The Australians, however, charge their British cousins with doing just that little thing.

Perhaps the cause is geographical. The vastness of the Antipodes may have produced a sense of freedom to indulge in idiosyncrasies that would be frowned upon at Lord's. Again, it might be a matter of stature. Australians are notoriously big of build. The visiting English team may have found that, no matter where they threw the ball, it just couldn't miss the batsman. And cricket enthusiasts of a former day who were privileged to watch the never-to-be-forgotten Dr. William G. Grace will tell you that no matter what trajectory it took, that sturdy wielder of the willow always stopped the ball with an invincible and ubiquitous bat.

Of course, when one comes down to it, the Ottawa Conference is really to blame for not having formulated rules of settlement to be adopted in so delicate a controversy between a Dominion and the mother country.

Drama in Managua

PRESIDENT JUAN B. SACASA has just entertained as an overnight guest in the Presidential Palace of Nicaragua a man who flew from a jungle "hideout" to the capital. Ever since 1927 he had been hunted by American Marines and National Guardsmen. By some he has been called a "bandit, a menace to the country in which he operates," and by others a patriotic, serious-minded and courteous "general."

Now Agusto C. Sandino, rebel and fugitive, has concluded negotiations with President Sacasa which will give Nicaragua internal peace, a peace which has been disturbed ever since 1927, when General Sandino refused to abide by Henry L. Stimson's formula for breaking the deadlock between the Conservative and Liberal Parties. At that time he demanded the evacuation of his country by the marines; the appointment of an impartial civilian President; and the supervision of Nicaraguan elections by Latin Americans. To the first of these demands he has clung steadfastly; and has repeatedly stated he would not lay down his arms until the last of the American Marines had left the country. The marines left on the first of January, and true to his promise Sandino is now ready for peace.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity, the stormy petrel of Nicaraguan politics becomes an ordinary citizen again. La Prensa of New York comments editorially that Sandino has not surrendered in humiliation but has returned as the arbiter of peace and as the symbol of a great cause—the cause of national independence and of Latin-American integrity. "Bandit" or "general," Sandino has represented in dramatic fashion the aspirations of all Nicaraguans who opposed the American intervention and by the same token the opponents of American imperialism in all parts of Latin America.

In this sense Sandino has become something of a legendary figure, one whose importance far transcended the boundaries of his native state. He was applauded far and wide in Latin America, and all the more loved and admired because he was somewhat mysterious. One of the few Americans to interview him was Carleton Beals, and the story of his approach to and meeting with the Liberal leader is as thrilling as any fiction. It was Mr. Beals' opinion that Sandino was a gentleman, a patriot and an idealist whose primary interest was to end American interference in Central American affairs. The acid test was to be his behavior after the marines had been removed.

This he has met to the satisfaction of all lovers of peace and international good will.

Gold Loses Out in South Africa

MORE than half the world's gold output comes from South Africa, and the metal is so important in the Dominion's exports that it constitutes two-thirds of them. Hence it was not surprising that the Dominion should have pleaded the cause of gold as a world money metal at the Ottawa Conference. What appears strange, even paradoxical, is that South Africa itself should have abandoned the gold standard, thus leaving precept unsupported by example.

A peep behind the scenes throws light on the paradox. South Africa exports farm commodities as well as gold. These have been priced in a gold currency. In foreign markets they have come in competition with goods priced in a depreciated money, and the competition has gone against South Africa. A good deal of farm opposition has therefore been aroused against the gold standard. The question, indeed, has been gathering momentum ever since the British defection on Sept. 21, 1931.

A paradox within a paradox is that the gold producers apparently were in favor of the step. They see an advantage to themselves in it. For they will now pay their wages and other costs in a depreciated medium while at the same time selling their product at a price determined by the use of that product as money by other countries. The coalition between farmers and gold producers is not so strange as it looks.

The support of the gold industry was predicated on the belief that the South African defection would not affect the adherence of other countries to gold. It is upon their continued loyalty to the gold standard that the profits of the South African gold industry depend. If gold ceased to be used as money, its value would of course fall, as it would be merely a commodity like any other. But the gold producers have no fears about the dethronement of gold, and there appears to be ample evidence to support them, in spite of the steady trek of currencies away from gold. None of the chief gold countries has so far shown any disposition to join the British procession. And even the nongold countries continue to acquire gold as if they were on the gold standard. Britain, for instance, has just bought back the gold she lost in paying the December 15 war debt payment.

Scolding the Savants

THE character of a complete savant, so it appears from the reported address of the newly elected president of the French Academy of Sciences, should, but does not, conform to Dante's definition: "He listens to good purpose who takes note."

Savants, said Prof. Charles Richet, assuming office at a recent gathering of the Academy, are in general negligent listeners. He appealed to the members, most of whom were then presumably listening, to reform this negligence. He admitted that the papers read by savants to a miscellaneous gathering of other savants were sometimes not of general and compelling interest; nevertheless, it would be well for all present to pay attention, and for some to refrain from conversation with their neighbors.

He explained this negligence by the opinion that a savant is usually chiefly interested in some special subject, and often seems happier in talking about that subject himself than in listening to others.

To the layman these observations may present an unexpected picture of savants in convention. Here, if anywhere, he has very likely thought, knowledge would be listened to with breathless interest, the least grain harvested. He could hardly have imagined two or more savants chatting together while another savant read his paper, the savant now occupying a place in the public thought somewhat akin to that occupied by the philosopher when Plato was planning his republic.

But on second thought, such a concentrated attention would have been more likely at a convention of those early philosophers than at a gathering of modern savants. The audience would have been smaller and the interests represented not so multitudinously diverse. The savant is, after all, kith and kin with the layman, like the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, and it detracts nothing from recognition of his profound influence to learn that he is attentive chiefly to matters of his own concern.

A Vision of Value

PUNCHING holes in dreams is a cheap and comfortable form of entertainment. Just now it is being widely indulged by critics of President-Elect Roosevelt's latest vision of a "new deal" for America. The pleasing picture he has painted of a vast scheme for hydroelectric development, reclamation, reforestation, and decentralization of industry, to give employment eventually to 200,000 men along the Tennessee River, and possibly to be duplicated in other regions seems especially pleasing to the scoffers. They hasten to pronounce it as insubstantial as the flickering flames of the Warm Springs fireplace which he watched while visualizing for reporters this "widest experiment ever undertaken by any nation."

Yet dreams can be preludes to progress. And the hopes Mr. Roosevelt has kindled in the country may generate some of the new courage and energy needed to lift us out of the slough of depression thinking. With the unequaled achievement of her pioneers in mind, America should be the last place to depreciate the value of vision.

It is too easy to object that there have been dozens of earlier dreams for Muscle Shoals development, including the ambitious plan of Mr. Ford. It is too simple to say there is no need of reclaiming more farm land when land is being deserted. Nor is it enough to raise questions about financial feasibility. Some consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's plan will show that he has outlined a more comprehensive and better-coördinated project than any hitherto offered. And engineers and economists are evincing a good measure of approval.

Mr. Roosevelt has not conjured his project out of thin air. It shows the marks of study. He intends to push the necessary surveys. He himself is convinced of its "bankability." Certainly financing should be easier at this time than in the days of high prices and high interest rates. Indeed, in that school of economic thinking which holds that vast expenditures on public works are needed to stimulate buying and restart the wheels of business, the proposal will be welcomed as a fiscal measure.

If the plan can be carried out only by loading taxpayers with a gigantic bond issue, it will not appear attractive. But with large sections of the community reverting to barter, with citizens really taxed in another form for the "dole" of alms necessary to keep the unemployed from starvation, and with industrial leaders ready to indorse such a "socialistic" plan of federal guarantees for production as that put forward by Mr. Fred I. Kent, any effort to provide employment in the building of lasting improvements must receive sympathetic consideration.

And if the Government can finance the Roosevelt scheme at low interest charges or as a measure of reflation, the burden of proving its unwisdom will be upon those who offer no program for recovery and no hope to the unemployed except to let the depression "run its course."

That is not to say that the plan should not be carefully examined. Nor is it to ignore the fact that the employment of 200,000 on the Tennessee River project is not an immediate possibility. But the helpful possibilities which the project does offer should be given every opportunity to bear fruit. Certainly the country is ready to welcome some dreaming. And one of the brightest promises of the President-Elect's leadership is that he dares rally the hope and the confidence of the people toward fresh efforts to realize aspirations for a happier future.

Editorial Notes

A once-famous recipe for chicken stew began with the line, "First catch your chicken." In somewhat similar vein, when a poultry growers' spokesman the other day urged legislation to double the penalty for chicken stealing, members of the committee hearing the matter ventured that what was needed rather was to catch more of the offenders. Does not the deduction apply also to the suppression of other forms of crime?

The Rapidan log, it seems, is not to be the only one to play a part in disarmament plans. When Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, discussed that topic among others with the President-Elect, the conference was held before the blazing fireplace of the Roosevelt cottage.

Chicago is offering baby study courses for and at the request of numerous fathers who evidently hold the opinion that one cannot begin too early the process of getting acquainted with one's children.

Peru informs Chile it will accept mediation in the dispute with Colombia. When any warring country lays down its arms long enough to meditate, the dropping of that first "t" is its natural next step.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Rising Tide of Repudiation—Increasing the Gold Supply

A LETTER from a New York journalist of great distinction, now traveling through the states just west of the Mississippi River, including Minnesota, Iowa, and the two Dakotas, closes with the statement that in that section "due process of law" has ceased to exist in relationship to debts. He finds not only widespread resistance to the operation of the law as between creditor and debtor, but apparently a growing indifference to the obligations and responsibilities imposed by contracts.

I am not sure that this situation is by any means confined to the section from which this observer writes. In some of our great cities, notably in Detroit, mortgagors have ceased to give thought to the question of paying interest, and tenants are becoming quite equally indifferent to the payments of rents. It has become commonplace for tenants to demand not merely reduction in rents, but in many instances free occupation of quarters which they occupy on the plea that the landlord can get no other tenant and that the property would depreciate if left untenanted. The constant rumors of some form of congressional or legislative action for the relief of mortgagors and debtors generally have only had the effect of leading multitudes of them to fight on every technicality the payment of debts which they could well discharge, but which they think might be materially lightened if they can postpone indefinitely the evil day of settlement.

This situation is not to be treated lightly. We have had in the United States for many years past a growing indifference, if not indeed hostility, to law systematically encouraged and warmly approved by leaders in the movement to break down prohibition. The emotional argument so widely employed concerning the melancholy state of the poor man deprived of his beer has only been broadened to include the fate of the poor man obliged to pay his debts. I do not question the fact that in many instances the refusal to meet obligations is due to inability to meet them. But the movement has gone far beyond a mere lack of capacity to pay.

Men repudiate financial contracts, not because they are unable to carry them out, but because they complain that they were made at the time when money was easy, and their bond is now difficult to live up to. They seem to think that a bad bargain can be repudiated. Incidentally the example set by some official debtors in Europe may not have been without its effect upon the sense of individual commercial integrity in the United States. If we consider the whole phenomenon all the way from the contempt for law systematically inculcated by the foes of prohibition, taking into account the calmness with which great governments consider the complete repudiation of their obligations, not forgetting the way in which banking houses unloaded securities that turned out to be worthless, or at any rate worth only a fraction of their original cost, and now demand their full pound of flesh for all deferred payments on these securities, we perhaps shall not feel astonished at the growth among petty debtors of a feeling that "due process of law" is an old-fashioned phrase to be cast into the discard.

The remedy? Only a revival of the old sense of responsibility and honor, and a recognition of the fact that a new application of the Golden Rule is the only way out.

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More attention might well be given to the effort being made by Mr. Randolph Walker, formerly of Denver, to encourage and systematize panning for gold as a means of securing a livelihood for numerous people during the continuance of the unemployment situation. Already in the states which were once the scene of gold mining on a large scale, thousands of men are out with primitive equipment seeking gold in the beds of streams and at the foot of mountains. It is estimated that 300,000 are thus employing themselves and that many of them are making from $1 to $5 a day. While accurate statistics are, of course, unobtainable, the Denver mint reports the largest number of deposits in its history, and attributes the increase to placer mining. The gold thus obtained, when minted, acts as a basis for a much larger volume of money in our banking credit structure.

Mr. Walker urges that the Federal Government should encourage this employment by grubstaking the miners and by directing to some extent their efforts. He points out that 20 cents a day is a fair grubstake and that even under existing conditions $2 a day is the reported average earnings of the placer miners. He believes that by the utilization of the information, the equipment, and the authority already in the hands of the Bureau of Mines, the Gommissary Department of the Army and Navy, and the wheat now deteriorating in Farm Board granaries, this work could be systematized, a vastly greater number of men given employment in it, and a largely increased volume of gold not paid in by foreign governments, not earmarked for any special purpose, would be deposited in the United States Treasury. It would seem to be a form of self-liquidating public aid for private relief, and merits a wider discussion than it has yet had in the columns of the press.

The Palace of Tiberius

ROME

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL enterprise of the highest historical interest is in progress at Capri. Its object is the excavation and reconstruction of the "Villa Jovis," the largest of the twelve villas built by the Emperor Tiberius in the first century and dedicated by him to the "father of the gods."

Tiberius spent eleven years almost uninterruptedly at Capri. This made Capri, at one of the most dramatic periods in the history of the Roman Empire, the center of the imperial political life, substituting for the towering *Palatium* on the Palatine in the heart of the city of Rome, a still higher *Palatium*, but lost among the rocks of an almost inaccessible islet. This voluntary exile of Tiberius was much criticized by Roman historians, and their violent attacks upon the Emperor were probably the origin of the legend of the cruelty and depravity of Tiberius.

Perhaps it was a momentary weakness before the turmoil of passions and political ambitions; perhaps it was a shrewd political calculation in order to escape from the snares existing within the imperial family circle itself, or perhaps it was a deep interior crisis of his morose and solitary feelings which induced Tiberius to prefer the solitude of a rocky islet to the insidious and noisy life of the great capital of Augustus.

* * *

During the Bourbonic period, "Villa Jovis" was pillaged by so-called archæologists who were no better than unscrupulous adventurers, and repeatedly ransacked by the peasant folk, who ended by planting their vines on a part of the ruins.

Only one excavation, regularly authorized by King Francis I, was carried out in 1827 by a learned native archæologist named Paola, but although some interesting pieces of sculpture were found, it was abandoned after a few months. Alvino and Quaranta succeeded in drawing up a plan of the principal ruins which, if not complete, is fairly exact, and it was on Alvino's plan that the architect Weichhardt based himself when he drew a genial but phantastic reconstruction of the villa. But although we have Alvino's plan and the descriptions by Paola and Mangoni, the "Villa Jovis" may still be regarded as an unknown and mysterious monument; the greater part of the edifice, and undoubtedly the part which is better preserved, is still buried beneath the earth and landslides on the western slope looking toward the "Marina Grande."

* * *

A few months of work have sufficed to bring to light the southern part of the imperial palace and to give a precise idea of its imposing structures. Prof. Amedeo Majuri, who is in charge of the excavations, reports that the upper terrace of the palace has already been cleared, revealing a hall in the shape of an *exedra*, which he believes may have been a reception hall or a *Tabularium*. The four great cisterns which collected enough rain water to suffice for the needs of the whole imperial household have equally been cleared.

Another interesting discovery made was that of the quarter in which the Emperor's private bath was placed, with wide corridors leading to it. The western side of the villa, which consisted of at least four stories resting on huge vaults and pillars, has also been explored.

A great mass of colored marbles, abandoned by the preceding plunderers, and various fragments of bas-reliefs, suffice to show how precious must have been the decorations adorning the walls and the pavements. At the next excavation campaign the western wing of the imperial palace, containing the living apartments, the ornamental terraces and gardens, will be cleared.

P. C.

Notes From Paris

Romance Dons A Plumed Hat

THE Frenchman is proverbially fond of *"panache."* He not only likes to wear a hat with a tuft of plumes on it—the literal meaning of the word, but he has deep-rooted admiration for the dashing, romantic, foolhardy character which the word is commonly used to signify. Cyrano de Bergerac, the gallant swordsman and suitor in Edmond Rostand's play, is the perfect incarnation of this side of the French national character, typical of an idealism and an aspiration which all too seldom assert themselves alongside the French logical matter-of-factness. Crowds of Parisians from all ranks of life came to render homage to Cyrano, and to Rostand his creator, at the revival of the play here recently celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of its first presentation.

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Paris Honors "Métro" Man

Paris also paid solemn homage lately to the person responsible for its most important underground monument, the *Métropolitain*. This remarkable underground railway system was opened in 1900, and it is still a prototype of subway transportation. It was due almost entirely to the genius and vision of M. Bienvenue, the "Father of the Métro," who has just retired from active engineering service. The Municipal Council conferred its highest honors upon him, acknowledging that but for his heroic persistence and Cyranesque inspiration, the work would not have been accomplished.

* * *

Eiffel Tower Put to Work

Paris has a *"panache"* all its own, an emblem and example of its love of the magnificent gesture for itself alone—the Eiffel Tower. Its slender tracery thrusts itself skyward as though it aspired to transfix the stars themselves and bring them back down to the bourgeois flatness of the rest of Paris. The city recently celebrated the centenary of Gustave Eiffel, unveiling a bust of the French engineer who built the 300-meter structure in 1889, just to prove it could be done. According to the tower's "Golden Book," King George of England was the first visitor to make the ascent and view Paris and its surroundings from the lofty observation platform at the top. He went up when only a child with his father, who was then the Prince of Wales and who became King Edward VII. Since then more than 15,000,000 people have ascended the monument. For thirty years it served only an ornamental purpose, but now it is one of the most important French radio stations.

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Vanishing Tramways

While the underground railway system continues to carry the great bulk of Paris's passenger transportation burden, the tramways on the surface are gradually being displaced by motorbuses. The Municipal Council early in the year voted a credit of 53,000,000 francs, about $2,120,000, for the purchase of new omnibuses, and announced that the total suppression of the tramways was to be effected as rapidly as possible.

Thus a new act is being added to the "History of Paris Transportation" pageant which recently paraded along the boulevards, as the climax of a six weeks' fête. Beginning with an early eighteenth-century mule litter, the procession depicted a dozen different epochs of transportation. There were sedan chairs, stagecoaches and early horse-buses. The first French bicycle took its proud but comic place in the parade, along with the first sputtering French motorcycle. One of the first French automobiles, a Panhard-Levassor of 1895, chugged along between the delighted crowds that lined the sidewalks of the boulevards, accompanied by a number of other early vehicles, including a fleet of the famous pre-war taxis which won fame and honor by rushing French soldiers to the Battle of the Marne in 1914.